DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 198 027 SO 013 096

AUTHOR	Jackstadt, Steve; Mak, Jim
TITLE	The Saga of Ihu Nui Economic Man [and] Teacher's Guide.
INSTITUTION	Hawaii State Dept. of Education, Honolulu. Office of Instructional Services.
SPONS AGENCY	Hawaii State Joint Council on Economic Education, Honolulu.
REPORT NO	RS-78-5716
PUB DATE	May 78
NOTE	112p.; Not available from EDRS in paper copy due to marginal legibility of cartoon figures throughout much of the original document.
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Economic Development; *Economics Education; Grade 11; Grade 12; History Instruction; Secondary Education
IDENTIFIERS	*Hawaii

ABSTRACT

This student book and companion teacher's guide can be used to teach Hawaiian economic history at the 11th and 12th grade levels. The student book, which can be used as a basic text or as a supplement to other materials, consists of nine episodes. For each episode there is a comic strip and a narrative summary which students are expected to read. Each episode ends with questions for classroom discussion. The purpose of the first episode is to give students a general idea of how production and exchange took place in ancient (pre-Captain Cook) Hawaii. Episode two gives students a general idea of the economic impact of Captain Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian Islands. The economic changes which were brought about in Hawaii as a result of sustained contact with the outside world, from 1785 to 1840, are described in the third episode. In episode four students learn about the whaling trade which flourished in the Hawaiian Islands between the 1820s and the 1860s affecting Hawaii's economic and social climate. The fifth episode touches briefly on the Great Mahele of 1848 which legally divided up all the land in Hawaii and ultimately gave fee simple ownership to chiefs, foreigners, and commoners. Students examine the problems faced by Hawaii's newly established sugar and pineapple industries in episodes six and seven respectively. The kinds of economic changes that took place in Hawaii during the war years are examined in the eighth episode. The concluding episode introduces students to the factors which led to the successful establishment of the visitor industry in Hawaii. The teacher's guide lists objectives and answers to questions for each episode. (Author/RM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

P. Izumo

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

THE SAGA OF

IHU NUI

BY

STEVE JACKSTADT

AND

JIM MAK

☆

ART BY

JOHN D. DAWSON

ED198027

SO 013 096

Office of Instructional Services
General Education Branch
Department of Education
State of Hawaii
RS-78-5716

May 1978

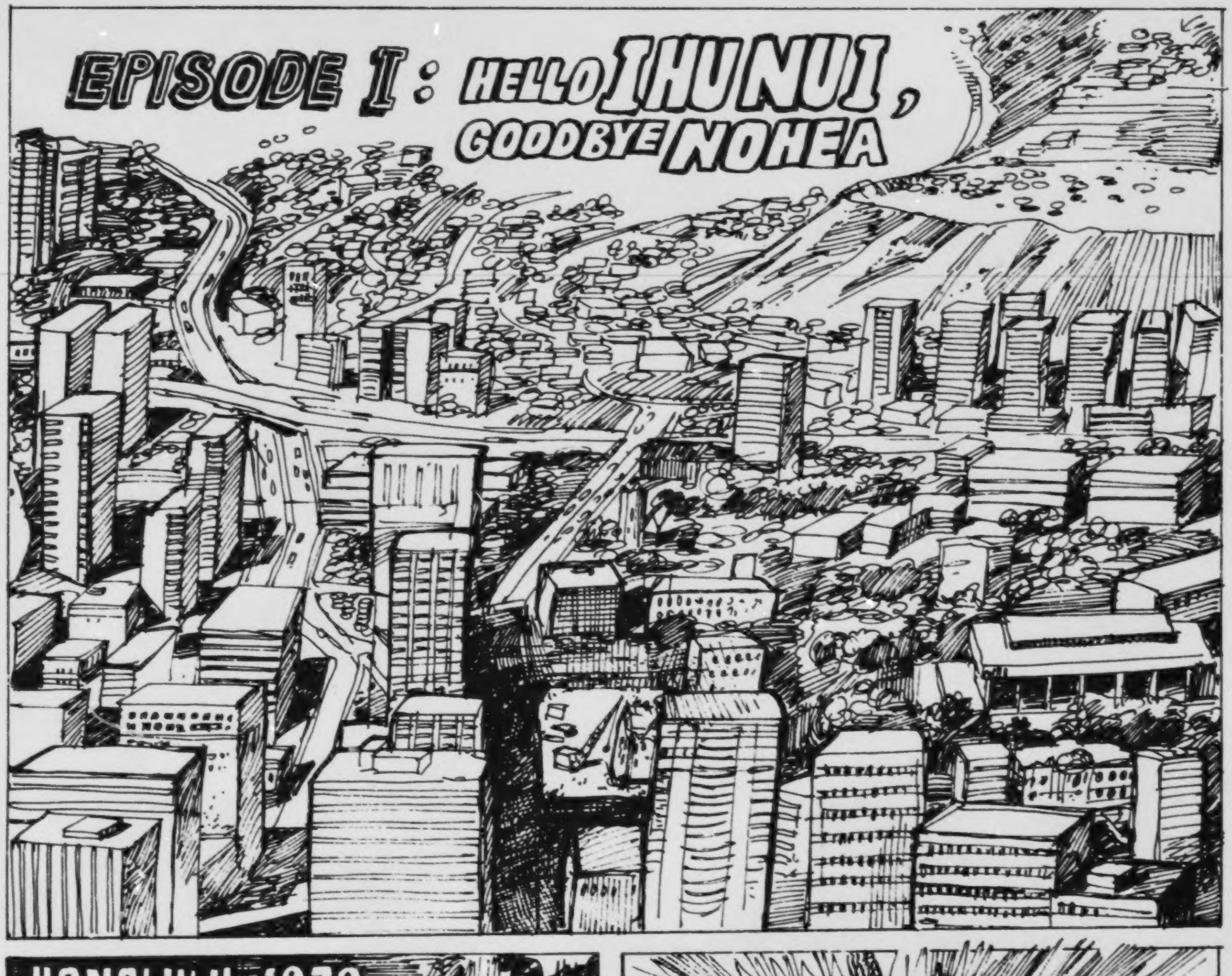
HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION 1978

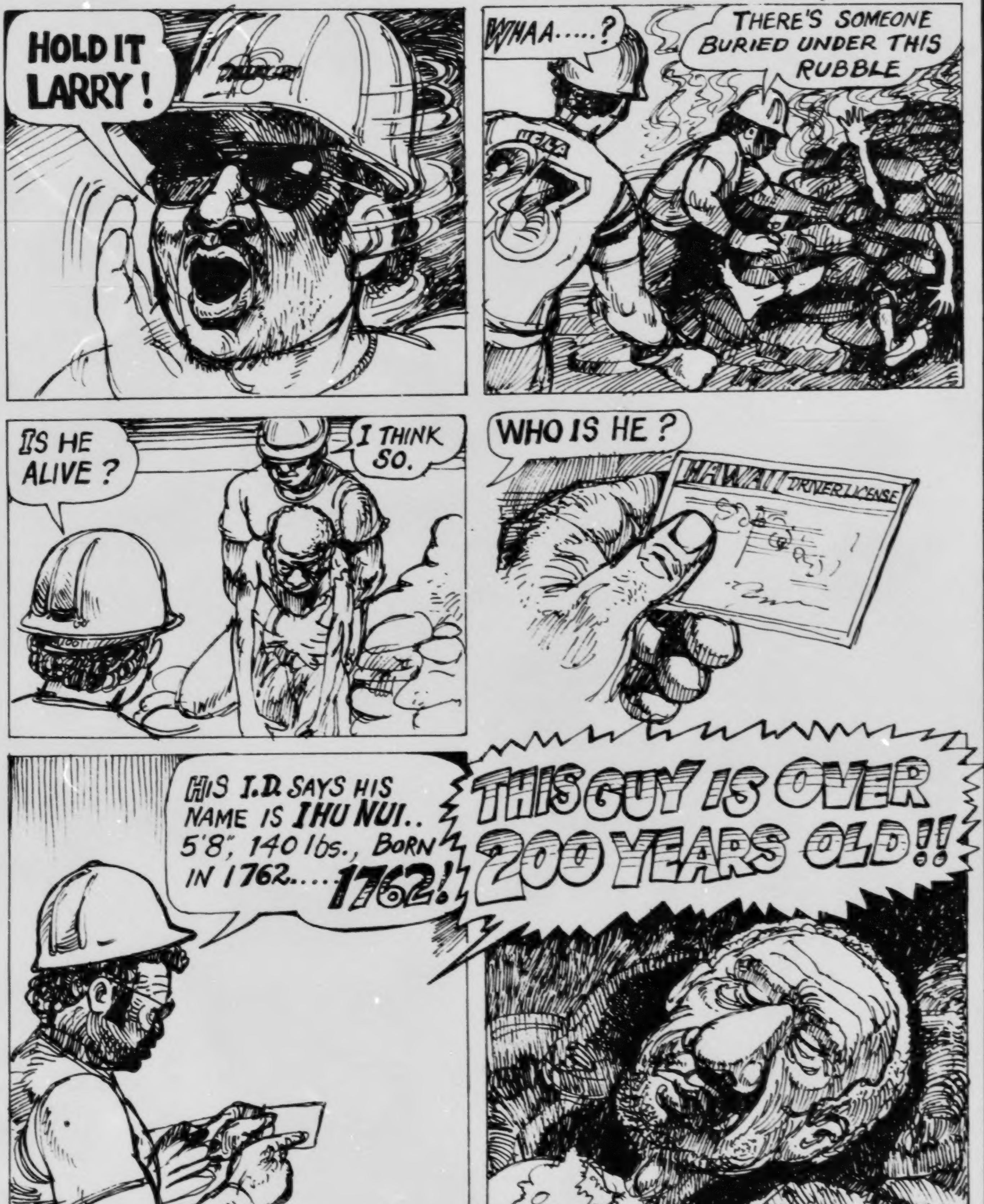
JAN 2 6 1981

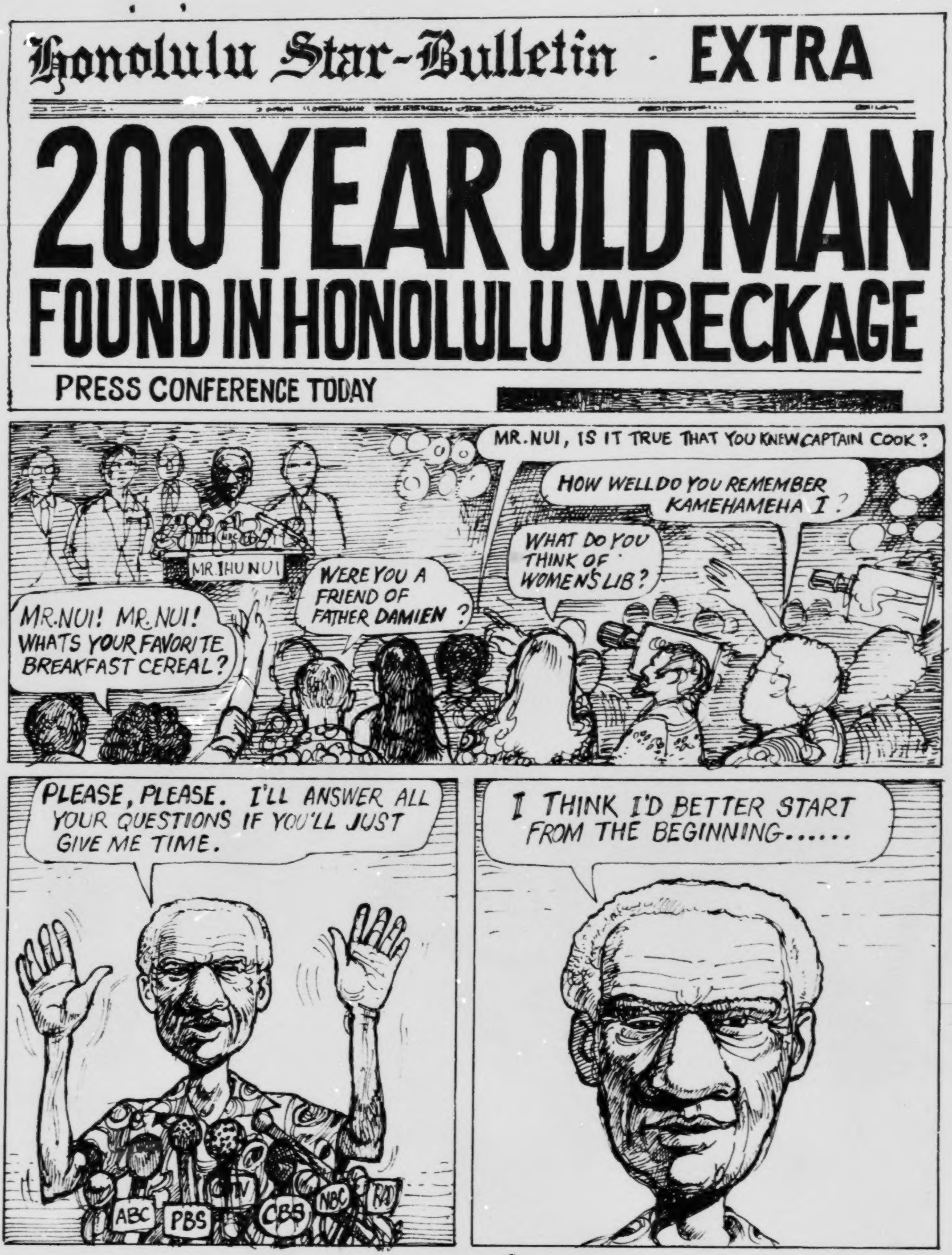
THE SAGA OF IHU NUI WAS DEVELOPED UNDER A GRANT FROM THE HAWAII JOINT COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC EDUCATION.

SPECIAL THANKS TO LYNN K. IIJIMA, KATHLEEN OSHIRO DAWSON AND NINA ROSE JACKSTADT FOR THEIR VALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS BOOK.

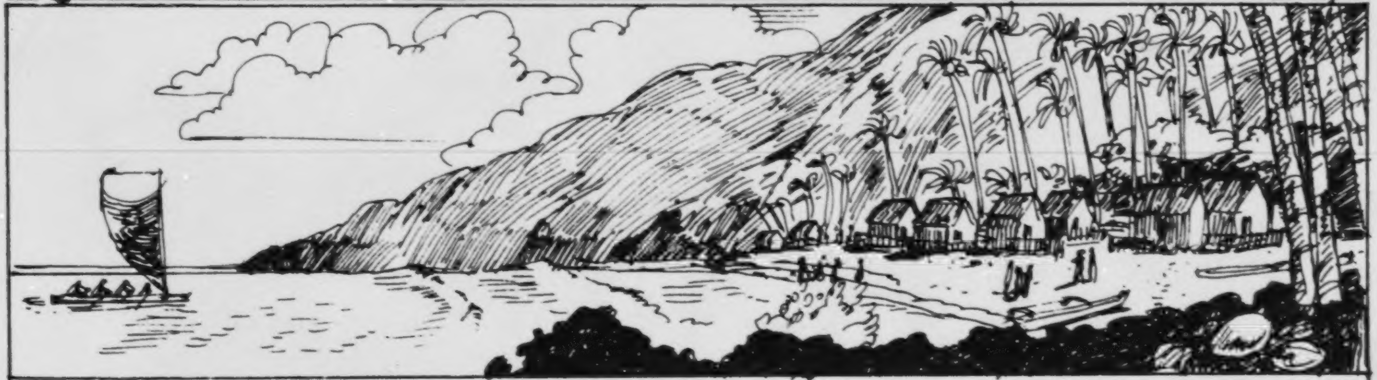
COPYRIGHT © 1978 HAWAII JOINT COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC EDUCATION


EPISODE I: HELLO IHU NUI, GOODBYE NOHEA
HONOLULU 1979
CAARASH!


HOLD IT LARRY !
WHAA.....?
THERE'S SOMEONE BURIED UNDER THIS RUBBLE
UCLA
IS HE ALIVE ?
I THINK SO.
WHO IS HE ?
HAWAII DRIVER LICENSE
HIS I.D. SAYS HIS NAME IS IHU NUI.. 5'8", 140 lbs., BORN IN 1762.... 1762!
THIS GUY IS OVER 200 YEARS OLD!!

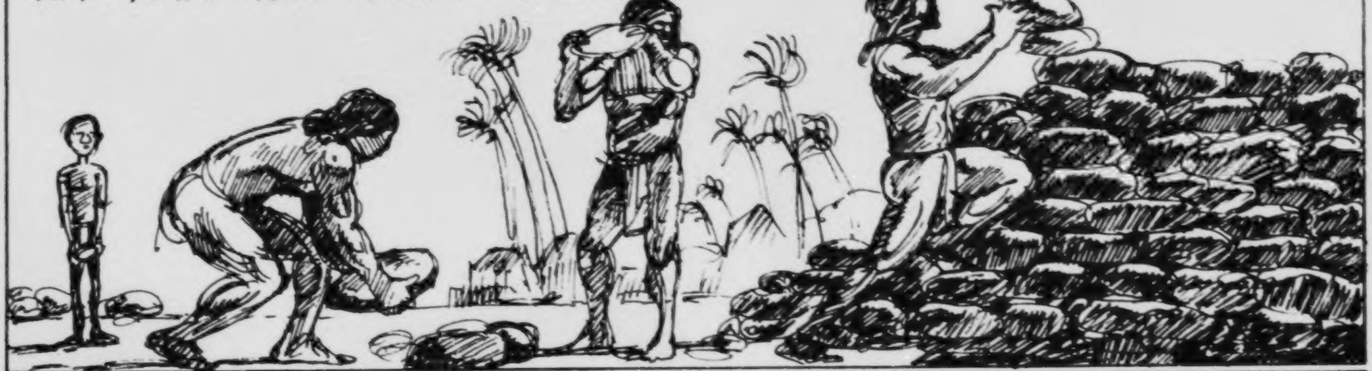

Honolulu Star-Bulletin · EXTRA
200 YEAR OLD MAN
FOUND IN HONOLULU WRECKAGE
PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY
MR. NUI, IS IT TRUE THAT YOU KNEW CAPTAIN COOK?
HOW WELL DO YOU REMEMBER KAMEHAMEHA I?
MR. IHU NUI
MR. NUI! MR. NUI! WHATS YOUR FAVORITE BREAKFAST CEREAL?
WERE YOU A FRIEND OF FATHER DAMIEN?
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF WOMEN'S LIB?
PLEASE, PLEASE. I'LL ANSWER ALL YOUR QUESTIONS IF YOU'LL JUST GIVE ME TIME.
ABC
PBS
CBS
NBC
I THINK I'D BETTER START FROM THE BEGINNING......

I WAS BORN ON THE KONA COAST OF THE BIG ISLAND, NEAR KEALAKEKUA BAY

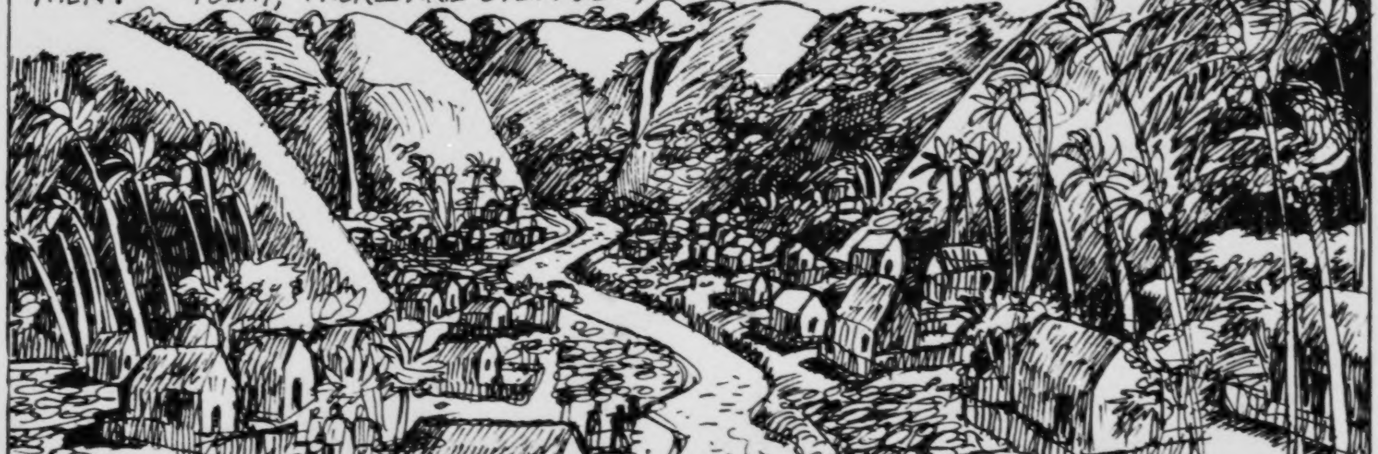


OF COURSE, WE KNEW NOTHING OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD THEN. WE HAD TO DEPEND ON OURSELVES AND OUR VERY LIMITED RESOURCES TO PROVIDE THE THINGS WE NEEDED.

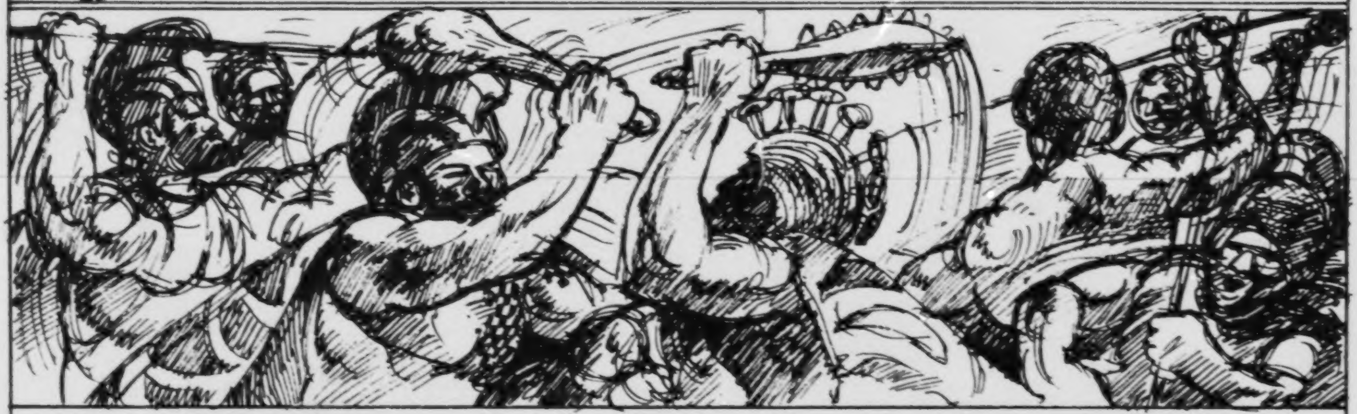
OUR TOOLS WERE VERY SIMPLE COMPARED TO WHAT WE HAVE TODAY.... NO MACHINES, NO TRUCKS, NO BULLDOZERS AND NO METAL TOOLS. WE DIDN'T EVEN HAVE HORSES OR OXEN TO PLOW OUR FIELDS OR TO CARRY HEAVY THINGS. WE HAD TO DO MOST THINGS BY HAND.



WITHOUT MODERN EQUIPMENT MUCH OF THE LAND COULD NOT BE CULTIVATED, EXCEPT ALONG STREAMS AND VALLEYS. THE LAND COULD ONLY SUPPORT 250,000 PEOPLE THEN. TODAY, THERE ARE OVER 900,000 PEOPLE IN HAWAII.

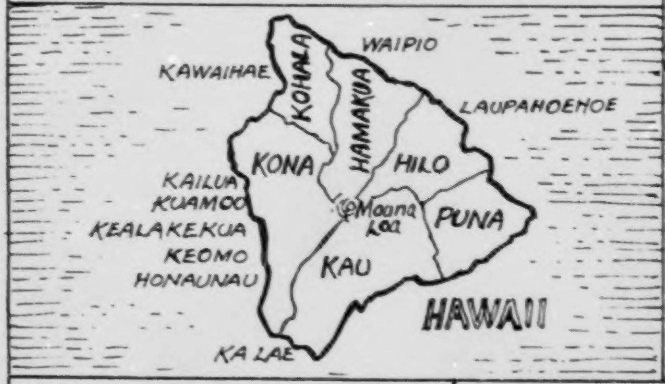


EVEN IN ANCIENT HAWAII, LAND WAS VERY SCARCE. MANY BLOODY WARS WERE FOUGHT OVER WHO WOULD CONTROL THE LAND.

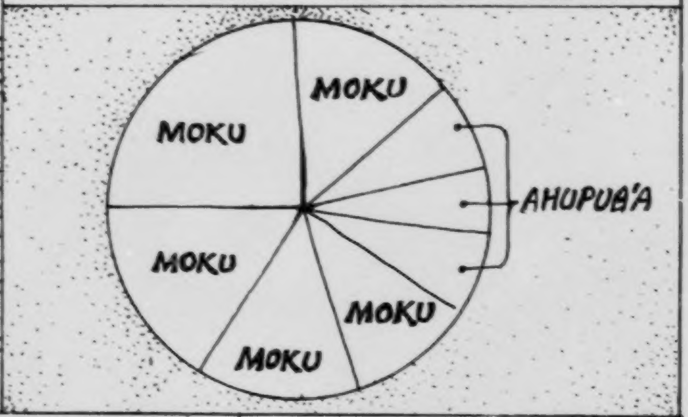


EACH ISLAND WAS DIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS CALLED **MOKU**.

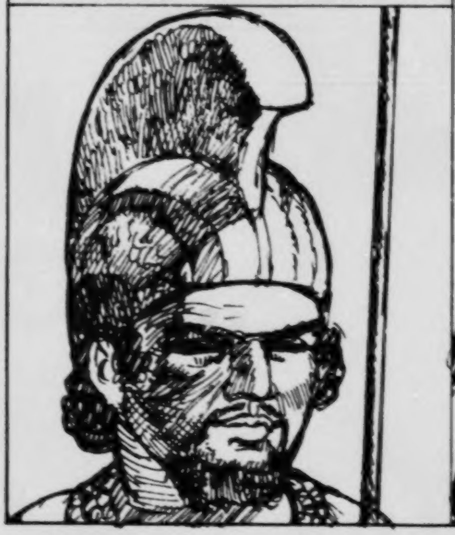
HAWAII, FOR EXAMPLE, WAS DIVIDED INTO SIX **MOKU**, MY FAMILY LIVED IN THE **MOKU** OF **KONA**


KOHALA
WAIPIO
KAWAIHAE
HAMAKUA
LAUPAHOEHOE
KONA
HILO
KAILUA
KUAMOO
Moana Loa
PUNA
KEALAKEKUA
KEOMO
HONAUNAU
KAU
HAWAII
KA LAE

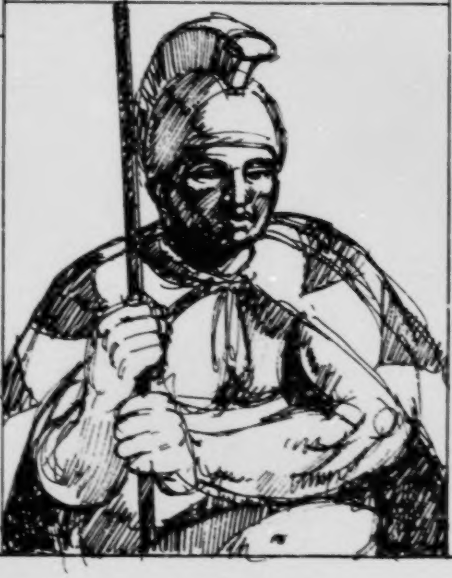
THE **MOKU** WERE DIVIDED INTO SMALLER PIE-SHAPED PIECES OF LAND CALLED **AHUPUA'A**.


MOKU
MOKU
AHUPUA'A
MOKU
MOKU
MOKU

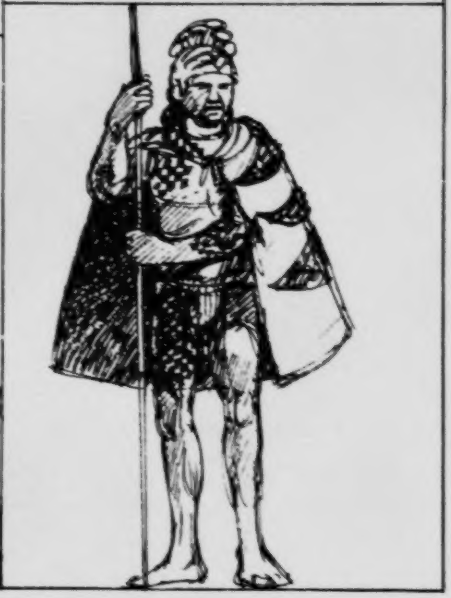
ALL THE LAND ON EACH ISLAND WAS UNDER THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF THE **ALII-NUI**, WHO WAS THE HIGHEST RANKING CHIEF ON EACH ISLAND.

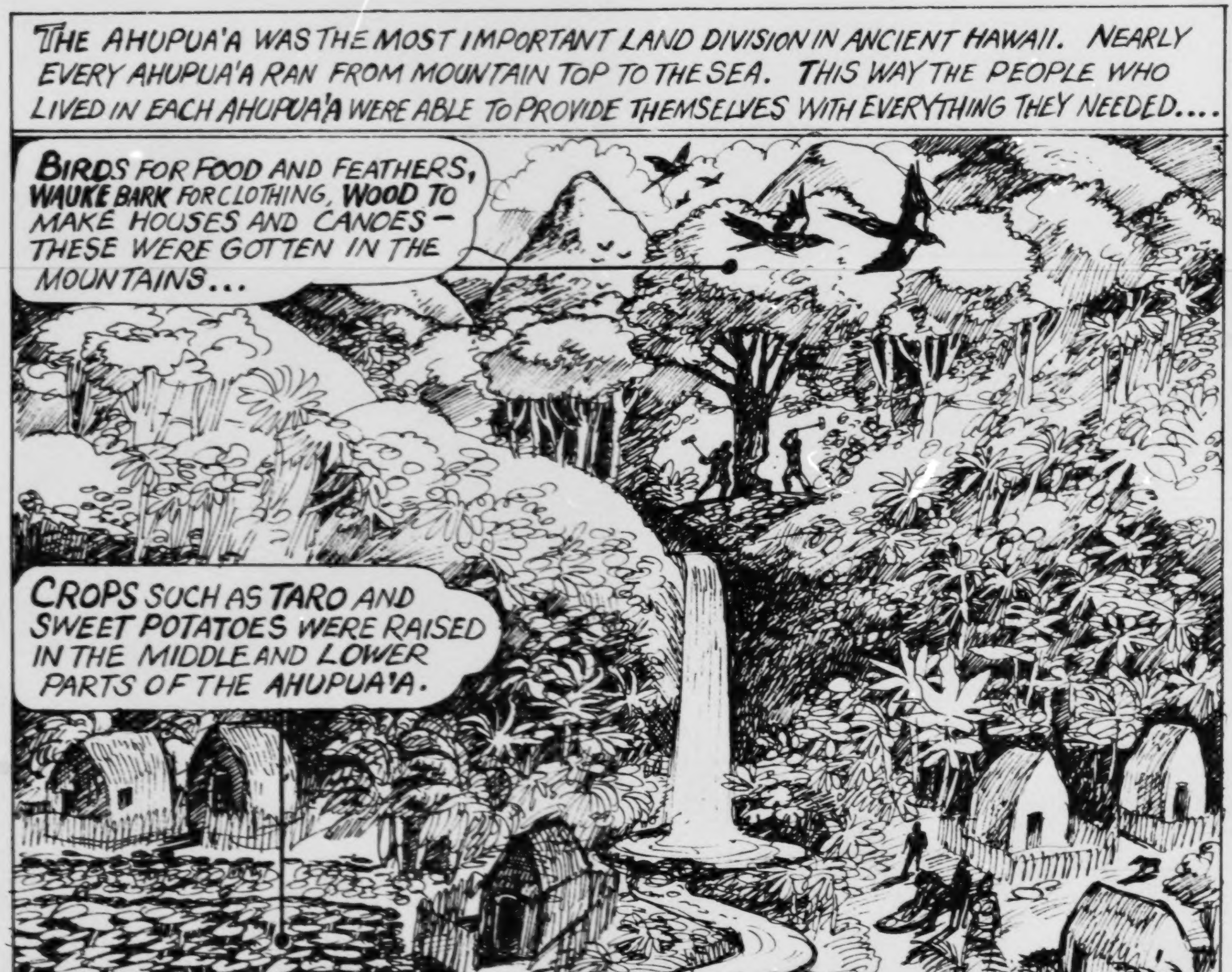


OTHER HIGH CHIEFS CALLED **ALII AI MOKU** GOVERNED EACH **MOKU**

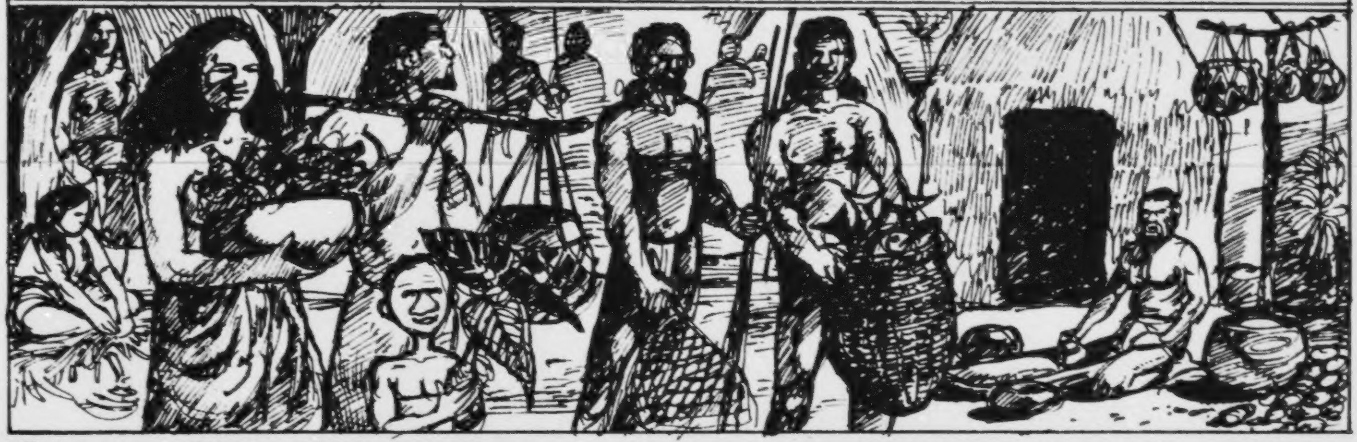


LESSER CHIEFS, OR ALII, RULED EACH **AHUPUA'A**.



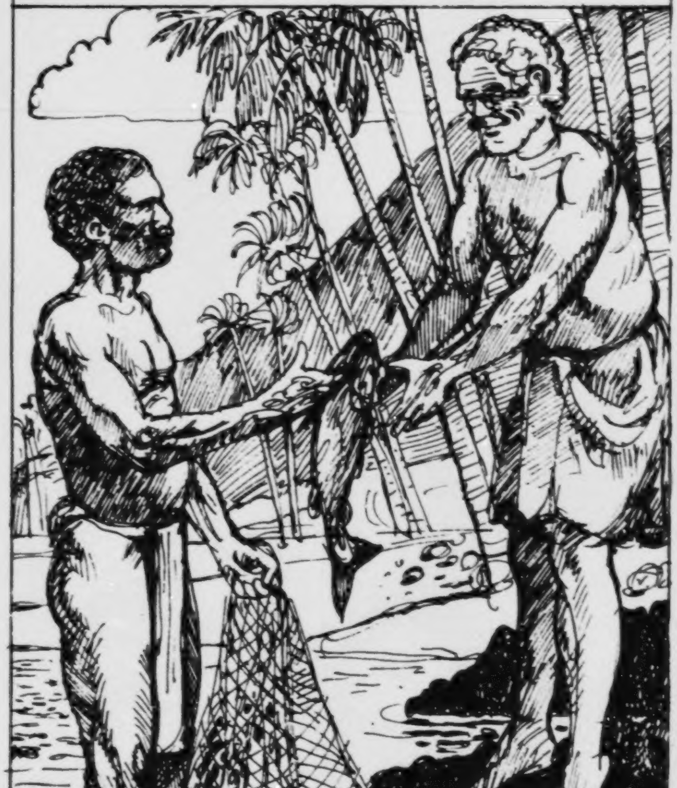

THE AHUPUA'A WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT LAND DIVISION IN ANCIENT HAWAII. NEARLY EVERY AHUPUA'A RAN FROM MOUNTAIN TOP TO THE SEA. THIS WAY THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN EACH AHUPUA'A WERE ABLE TO PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH EVERYTHING THEY NEEDED....
BIRDS FOR FOOD AND FEATHERS, WAUKE BARK FOR CLOTHING, WOOD TO MAKE HOUSES AND CANOES — THESE WERE GOTTEN IN THE MOUNTAINS...
CROPS SUCH AS TARO AND SWEET POTATOES WERE RAISED IN THE MIDDLE AND LOWER PARTS OF THE AHUPUA'A.
FISH, SEAWEED AND OPIHI WERE FOUND IN THE SEA.

AS YOU MIGHT IMAGINE, MOST OF THE PEOPLE WORKED THE LAND. THESE PEOPLE WERE CALLED THE **MAKA-AINANA**, OR COMMONERS. THE MAKA-AINANA DID MOST OF THE PHYSICAL LABOR AND PRODUCED MOST OF THE GOODS.

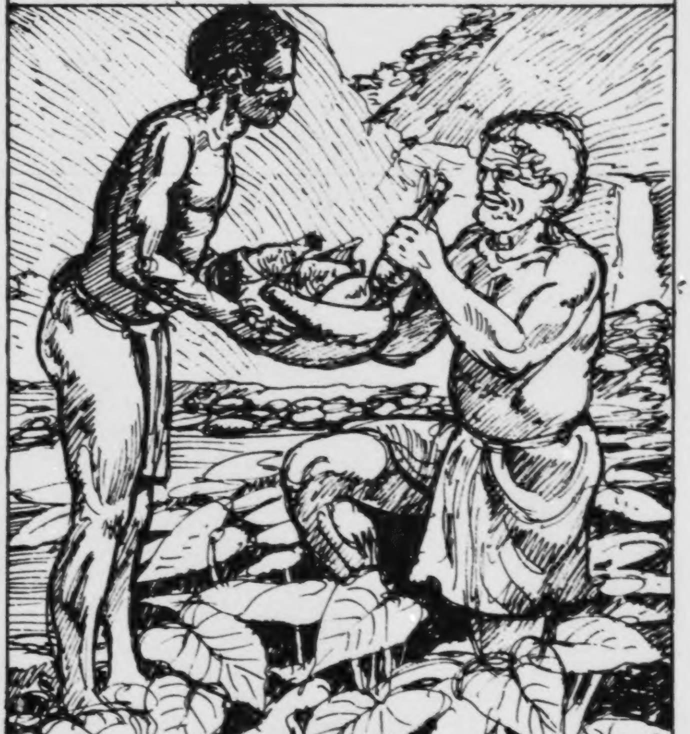


SHARING WAS AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR LIVES IN THOSE DAYS

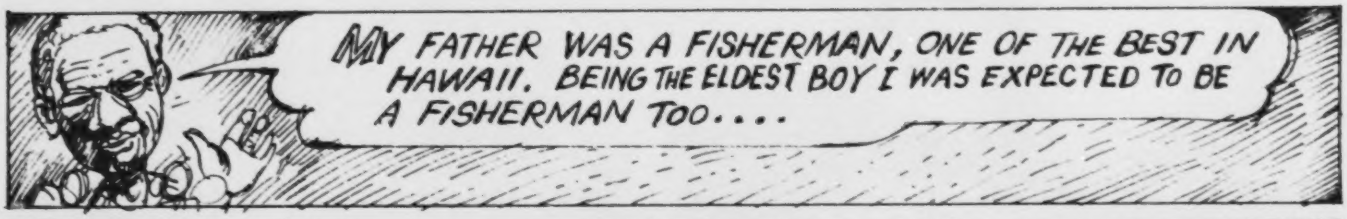
IF A TARO FARMER WANTED SOME FISH, HE DIDN'T BUY IT OR BARGAIN FOR IT. HE SIMPLY WENT DOWN TO THE SEASHORE AND ASKED A FISHERMAN FOR WHAT HE NEEDED. THE FISHERMAN WOULD GIVE THE FARMER WHAT HE ASKED FOR.



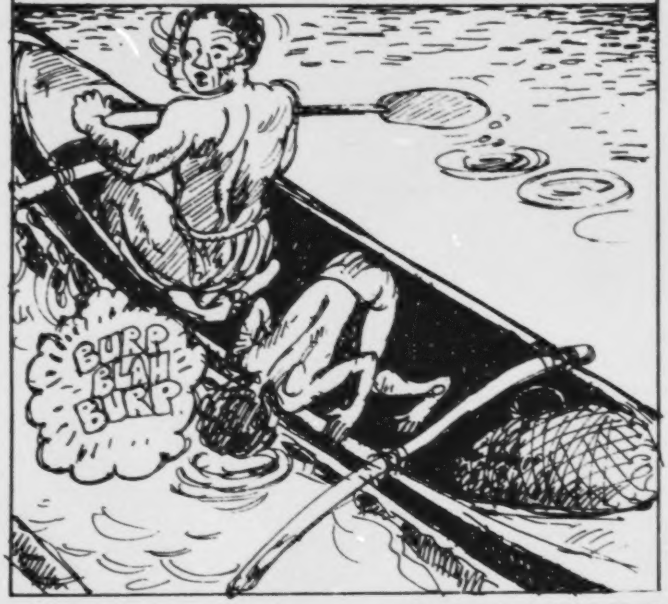
WHEN THE FISHERMAN WANTED TARO, HE WOULD GO UP TO THAT PART OF THE AHUPUA'A WHERE TARO WAS GROWN AND THE FARMER WOULD SUPPLY THE FISHERMAN'S NEEDS.



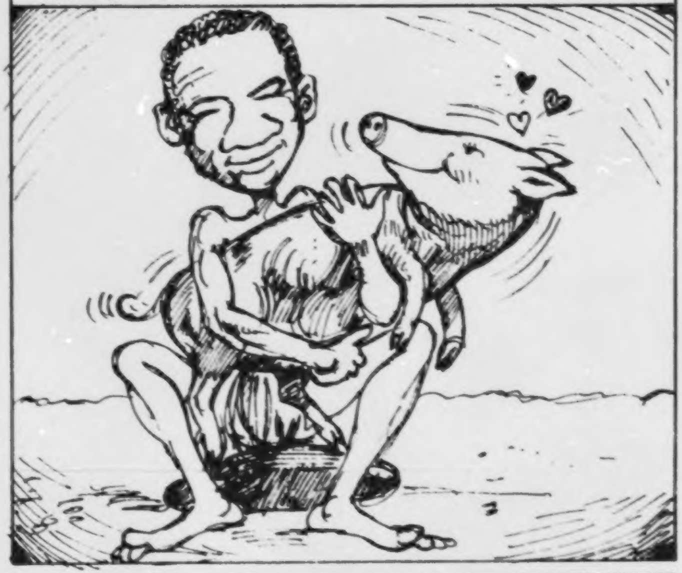
MONEY WAS NOT USED IN ANCIENT HAWAII AND PEOPLE SHARED THEIR GOODS.


MY FATHER WAS A FISHERMAN, ONE OF THE BEST IN HAWAII. BEING THE ELDEST BOY I WAS EXPECTED TO BE A FISHERMAN TOO....

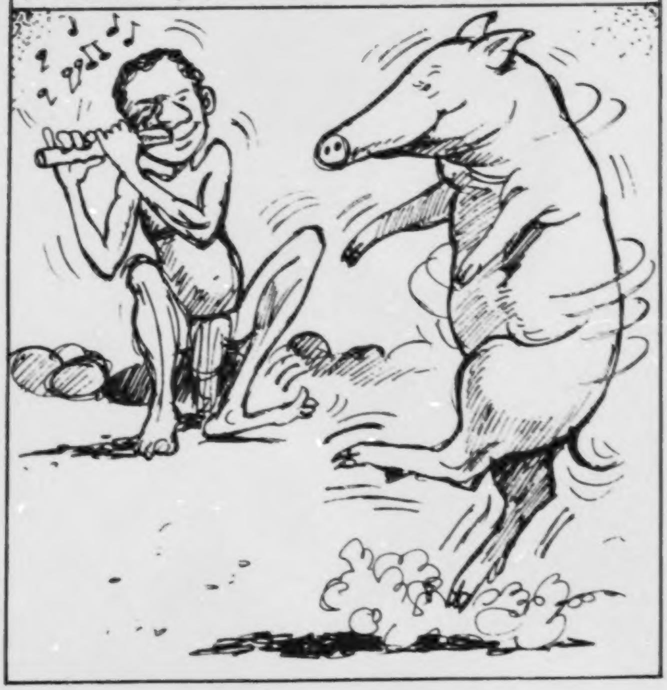
BUT I'M AFRAID I WASN'T A VERY GOOD FISHERMAN.


BURP
BLAH
BURP

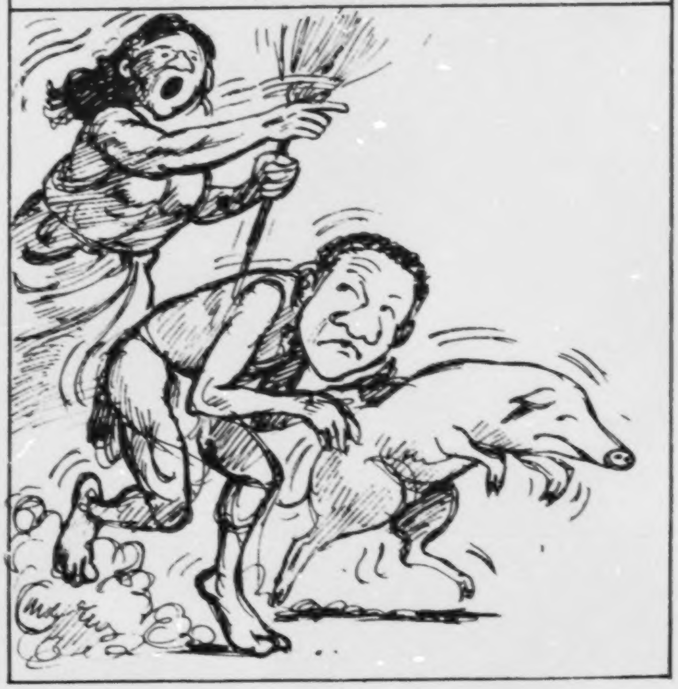
THE THING I LIKED BEST WAS PLAYING WITH MY UNCLE'S PIG, NOHEA.

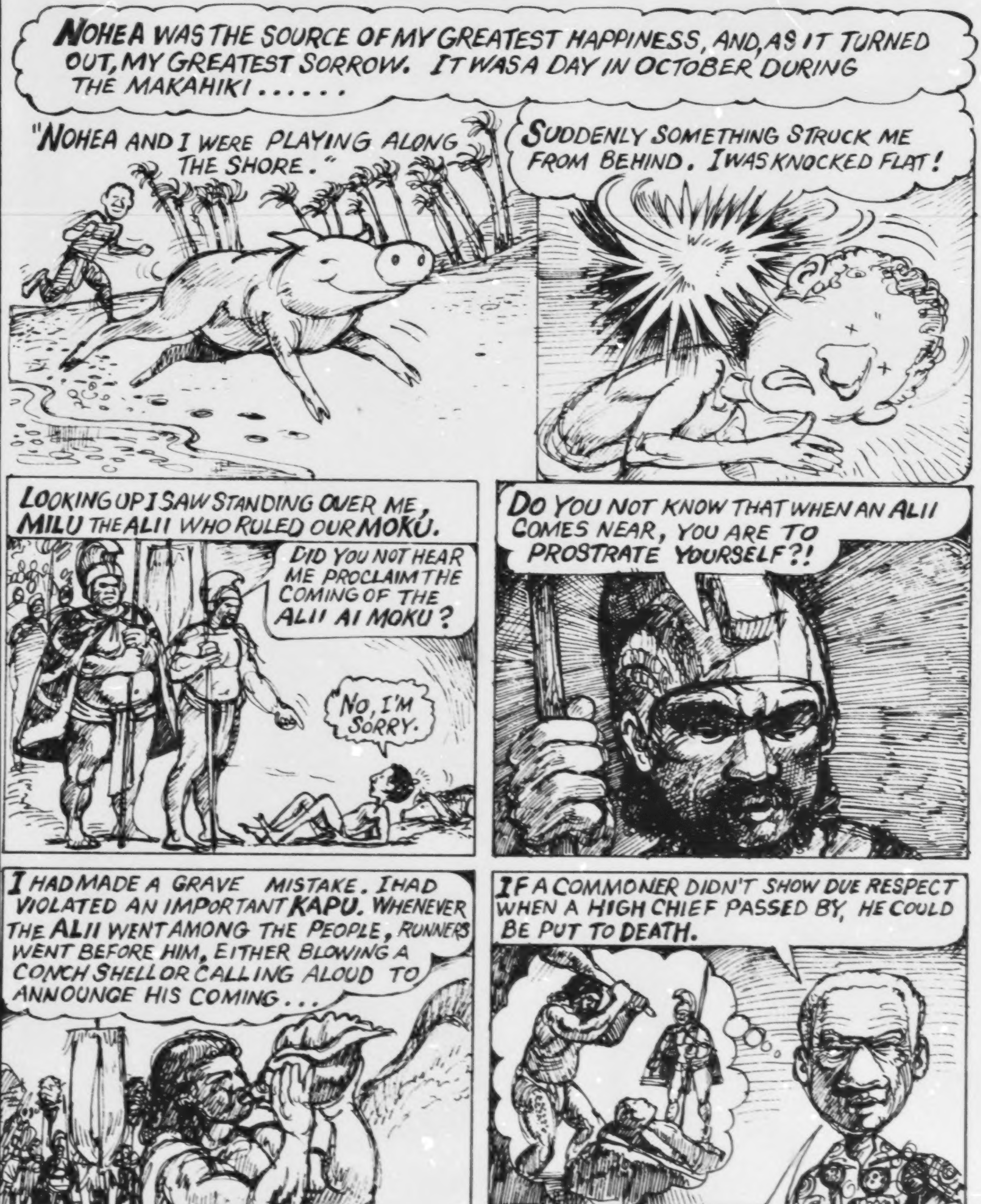


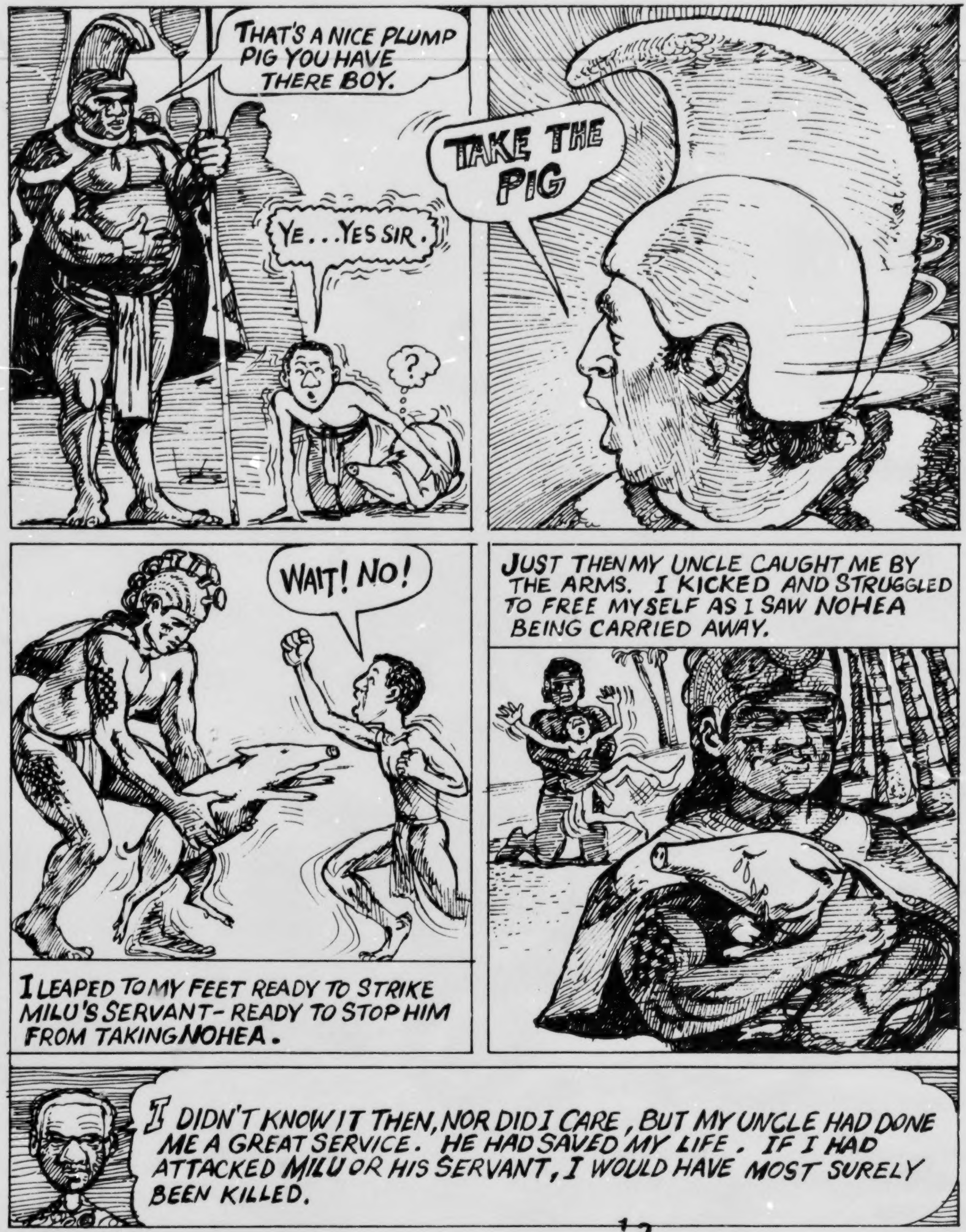
NOHEA WAS A VERY SMART PIG; SHE COULD ROLL OVER; SHE COULD SHAKE HANDS; SHE COULD EVEN DANCE. I LOVED HER VERY MUCH.



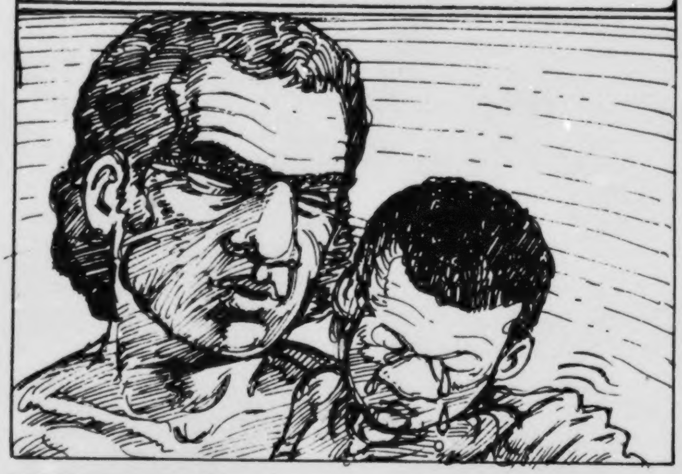
MY MOTHER WOULD OFTEN SCOLD ME FOR SPENDING TOO MUCH TIME PLAYING WITH NOHEA AND NOT ENOUGH TIME DOING MY CHORES.

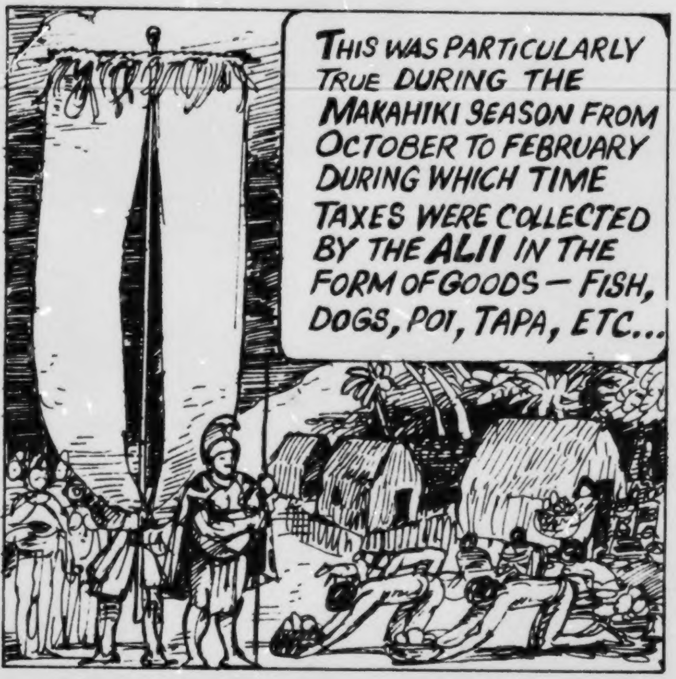



NOHEA WAS THE SOURCE OF MY GREATEST HAPPINESS, AND, AS IT TURNED OUT, MY GREATEST SORROW. IT WAS A DAY IN OCTOBER DURING THE MAKAHIKI ......
"NOHEA AND I WERE PLAYING ALONG THE SHORE."
SUDDENLY SOMETHING STRUCK ME FROM BEHIND. I WAS KNOCKED FLAT!
LOOKING UP I SAW STANDING OVER ME, MILU THE ALII WHO RULED OUR MOKU.
DID YOU NOT HEAR ME PROCLAIM THE COMING OF THE ALII AI MOKU?
NO, I'M SORRY.
DO YOU NOT KNOW THAT WHEN AN ALII COMES NEAR, YOU ARE TO PROSTRATE YOURSELF?!
I HAD MADE A GRAVE MISTAKE. I HAD VIOLATED AN IMPORTANT KAPU. WHENEVER THE ALII WENT AMONG THE PEOPLE, RUNNERS WENT BEFORE HIM, EITHER BLOWING A CONCH SHELL OR CALLING ALOUD TO ANNOUNCE HIS COMING...
IF A COMMONER DIDN'T SHOW DUE RESPECT WHEN A HIGH CHIEF PASSED BY, HE COULD BE PUT TO DEATH.
NEEDLESS TO SAY, I WAS AFRAID.

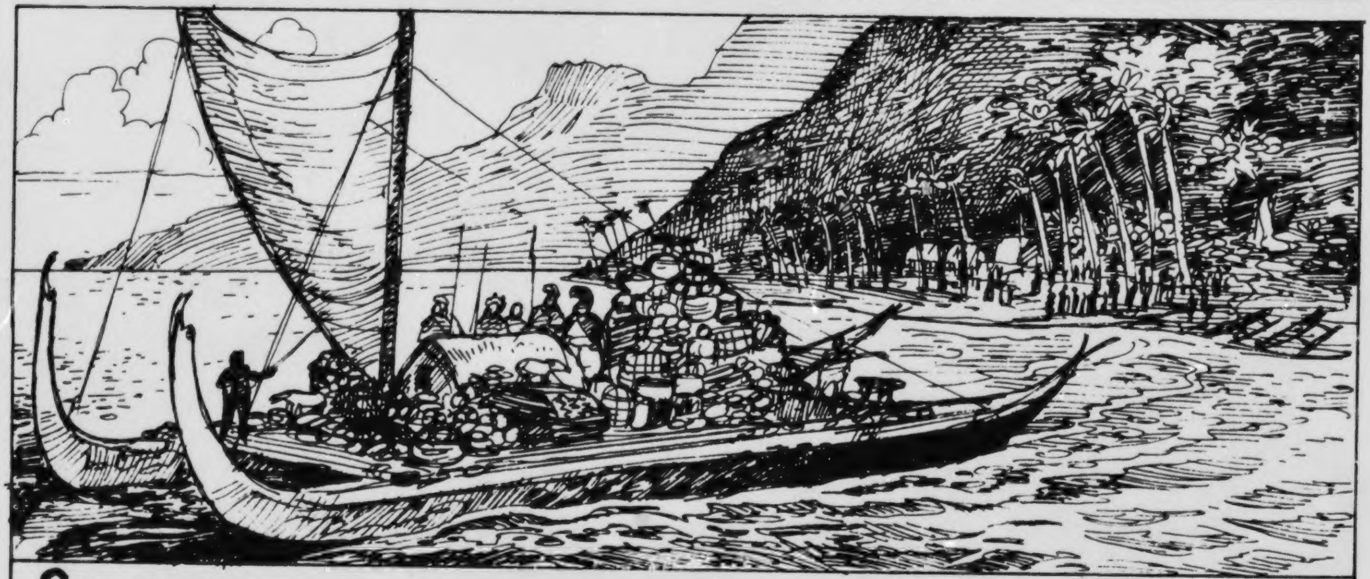

THAT'S A NICE PLUMP PIG YOU HAVE THERE BOY.
YE...YES SIR.
?
TAKE THE PIG
WAIT! NO!
I LEAPED TO MY FEET READY TO STRIKE MILU'S SERVANT- READY TO STOP HIM FROM TAKING NOHEA.
JUST THEN MY UNCLE CAUGHT ME BY THE ARMS. I KICKED AND STRUGGLED TO FREE MYSELF AS I SAW NOHEA BEING CARRIED AWAY.
I DIDN'T KNOW IT THEN, NOR DID I CARE, BUT MY UNCLE HAD DONE ME A GREAT SERVICE. HE HAD SAVED MY LIFE. IF I HAD ATTACKED MILU OR HIS SERVANT, I WOULD HAVE MOST SURELY BEEN KILLED.

WHEN I STOPPED CRYING, MY UNCLE REMINDED ME THAT ACCORDING TO ANCIENT TRADITION THE **ALII** HAD THE RIGHT TO TAKE FROM THE PEOPLE **ANYTHING** THAT CAUGHT THEIR FANCY.





THIS WAS PARTICULARLY TRUE DURING THE MAKAHIKI SEASON FROM OCTOBER TO FEBRUARY DURING WHICH TIME TAXES WERE COLLECTED BY THE **ALII** IN THE FORM OF GOODS – FISH, DOGS, POI, TAPA, ETC...



SUPPOSEDLY, SINCE ALL THE LAND WAS IN THE CARE OF THE **ALII**, EVERYTHING PRODUCED ON THE LAND BELONGED TO THEM ALSO. ACCORDING TO MY FATHER, MORE THAN HALF OF WHAT THE COMMONERS PRODUCED WAS TAKEN BY THE **ALII**. I SUSPECT THEY WOULD HAVE TAKEN MORE IF THEY COULD HAVE EATEN MORE.

I MISSED **NOHEA** VERY MUCH IN THE DAYS THAT FOLLOWED, BUT AS THE DAYS BECAME MONTHS AND MONTHS BECAME YEARS, SHE FADED IN MY MEMORY. IN SPITE OF THIS CHILDHOOD TRAGEDY, I STILL HAVE FOND MEMORIES OF MY LIFE AS A BOY. FOR ONE THING I DIDN'T HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL. I SOMETIMES WISHED I COULD RETURN TO THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS. BUT AS YOU KNOW WE CANNOT REVERSE THE SANDS OF TIME.

*IN ANY CASE, AS YOU ALL KNOW, SOMETHING HAPPENED IN 1778 THAT PUT THE WAY OF LIFE OF ANCIENT HAWAII FOREVER OUT OF REACH.

EPISODE I

The Hawaiian Islands are situated centrally in the Pacific Ocean at the northern edge of the tropics. They were created from lava oozing out on the ocean floor and then emerging above the sea.

There are eight main islands: Niihau (72 square miles), Kauai (555), Oahu (604), Molokai (260), Maui (728), Lanai (141), Kahoolawe (45), and Hawaii (4,030). Together, they are about the size of the state of New Jersey. Oahu, the third largest island, is presently the most populous with over 80 percent of the total population.

The Islands are very distant from other land masses in the Pacific. The Pacific Coast of the United States is over 2,000 miles distant. Tahiti, Samoa, and Fiji are between 2,300 and 2,800 miles away. Between Hawaii and Japan is about 3,500 miles of ocean. Australia is about 4,500 miles away. Both China and the Philippines are nearly 5,000 miles away.

The first Hawaiians were Polynesians who came to the Islands from Tahiti and the Marquesas. When these first brave voyagers began coming to Hawaii is uncertain. Most historians believe it was about 1,500 years ago. They came in many great voyages over a period of 250 years, navigating their canoes across thousands of miles of ocean without maps or compasses. They brought with them a number of useful plants and animals. Among these were taro (from which poi was made), sugar cane, bananas, pigs, and dogs. These voyages came to an end around the late fourteenth century or the early fifteenth century, A.D. Thereafter, until Captain James Cook's arrival in 1778, there was no significant contact between the Hawaiians and the outside world.

EPISODE I QUESTIONS

1. About how many people lived in Hawaii before the arrival of Captain Cook? What is the population of Hawaii today?

2. What is the difference between a moku and an ahupua'a? Which is larger?

3. What kinds of things did the ancient Hawaiians produce with their resources?

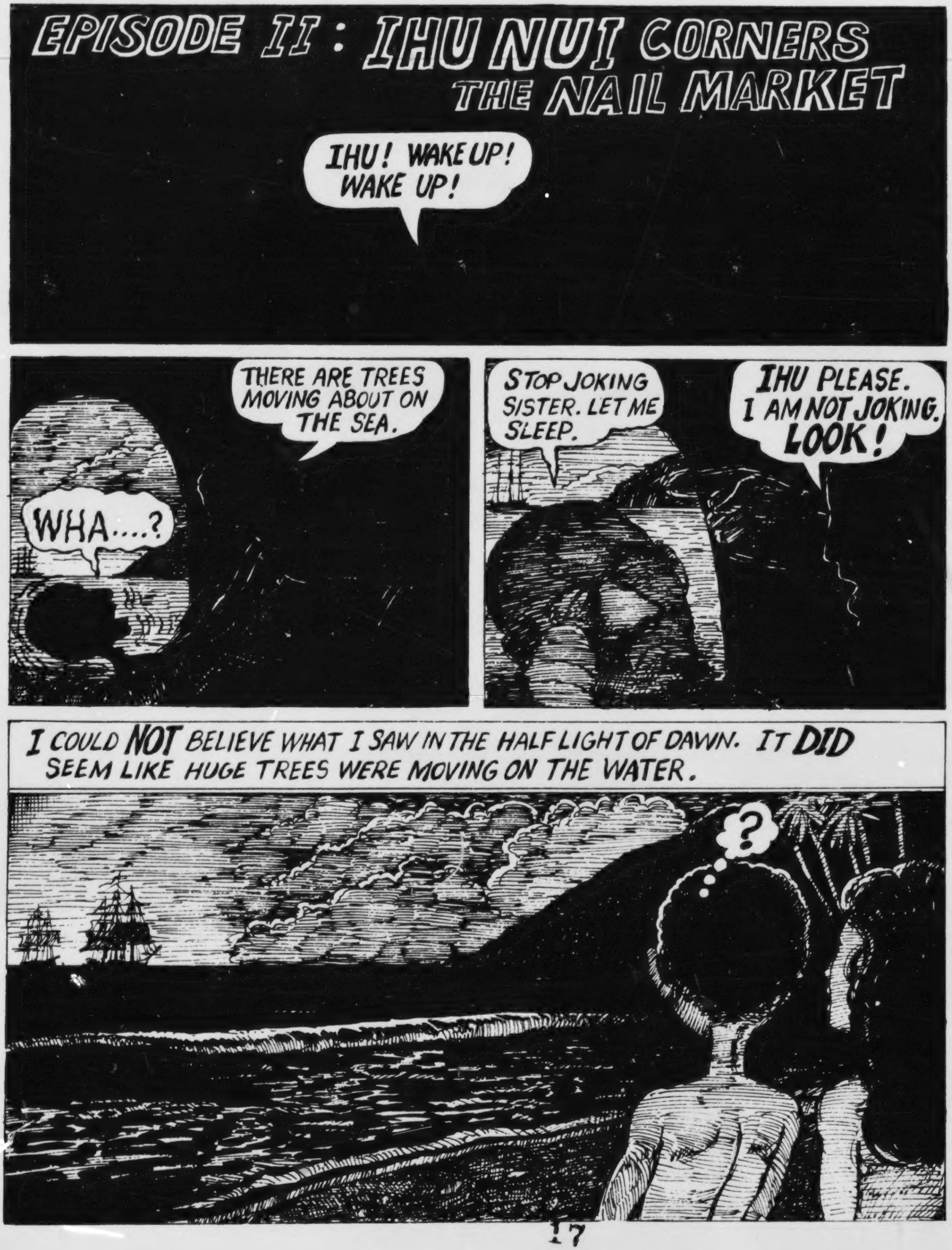
4. Who did most of the work in ancient Hawaii?

5. Why do you think most ahupua'a ran from the mountains to the sea? Why weren't some laid out along the shore with other ahupua'a located inland?

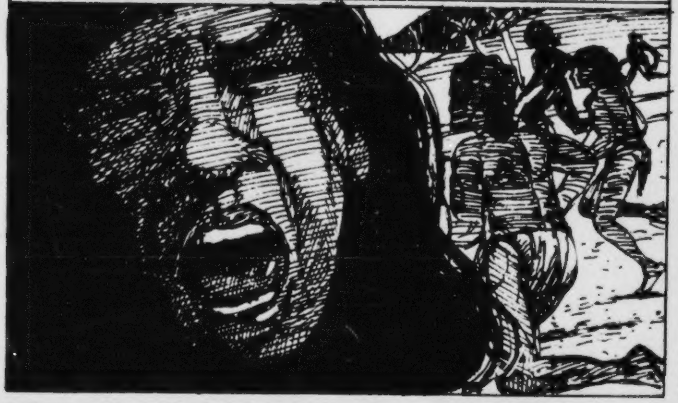
6. In ancient Hawaii the alii collected taxes from the commoners in the form of goods. What do you think the commoners received in return for these tax payments? What kinds of things do the people of Hawaii receive in return for tax payments today?

7. Did the commoners in ancient Hawaii "own" the land they lived on? Did the ancient Hawaiian fisherman "own" the fish that he caught? Did the farmer "own" the taro that he grew? Explain.

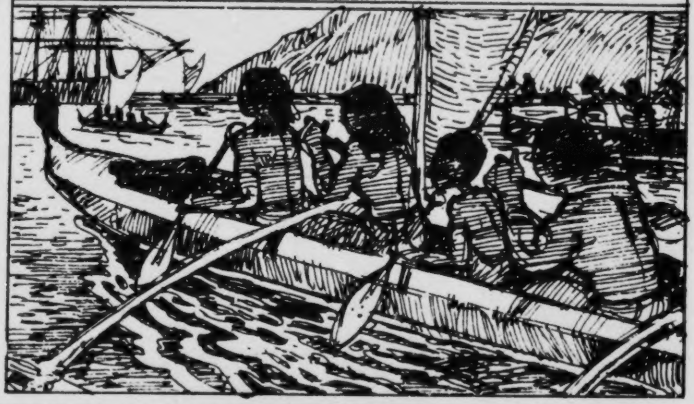
EPISODE II : IHU NUI CORNERS THE NAIL MARKET

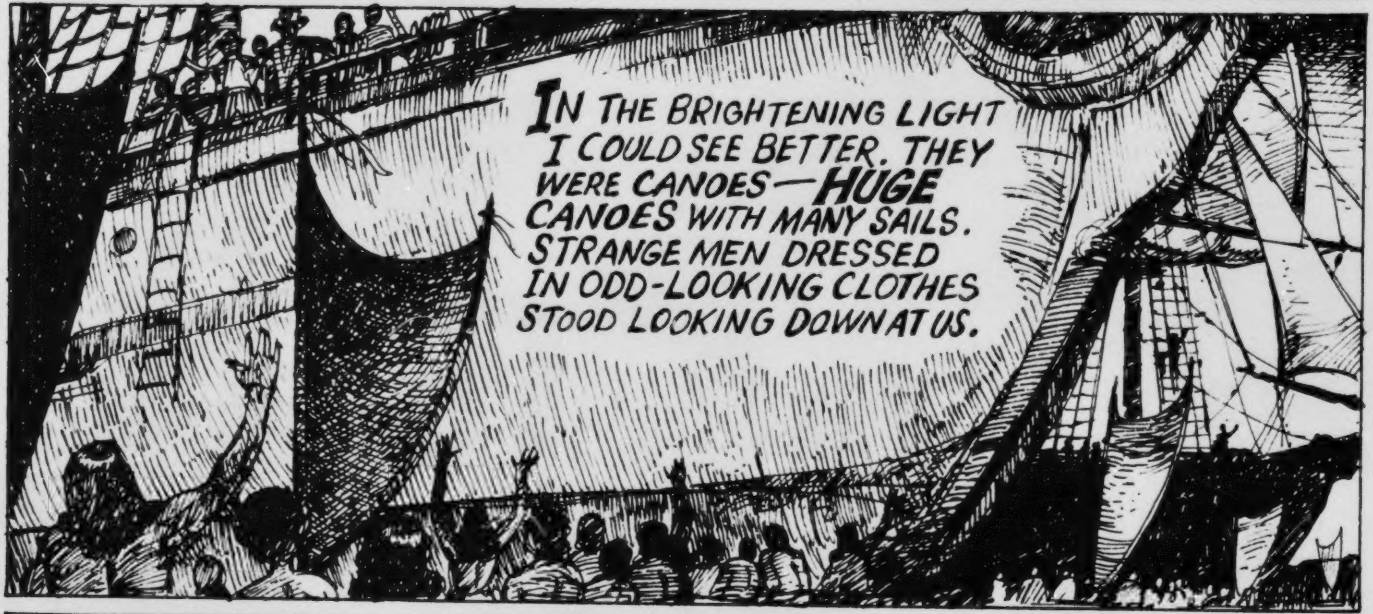

IHU! WAKE UP! WAKE UP!
WHA....?
THERE ARE TREES MOVING ABOUT ON THE SEA.
STOP JOKING SISTER. LET ME SLEEP.
IHU PLEASE. I AM NOT JOKING. LOOK!
I COULD **NOT** BELIEVE WHAT I SAW IN THE HALF LIGHT OF DAWN. IT **DID** SEEM LIKE HUGE TREES WERE MOVING ON THE WATER.
?

OTHERS IN OUR VILLAGE HAD SEEN THIS STRANGE SIGHT. SOME WERE RUNNING TOWARD THE SHORE. SOME WERE FRIGHTENED AND CRIED OUT IN FEAR.



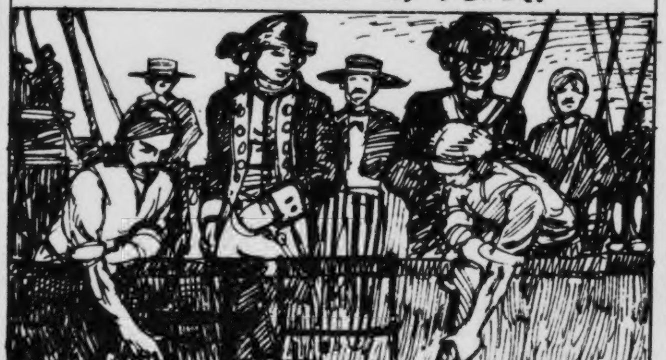
I HAD TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING. AS I NEARED THE SHORE, CANOES WERE ALREADY IN THE WATER. I JUMPED INTO ONE AND WE PADDLED OUT INTO THE BAY.



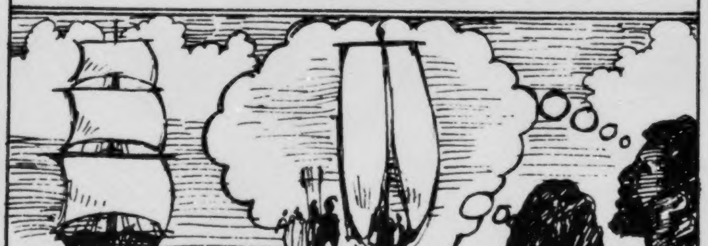


IN THE BRIGHTENING LIGHT I COULD SEE BETTER. THEY WERE CANOES—**HUGE** CANOES WITH MANY SAILS. STRANGE MEN DRESSED IN ODD-LOOKING CLOTHES STOOD LOOKING DOWN AT US.

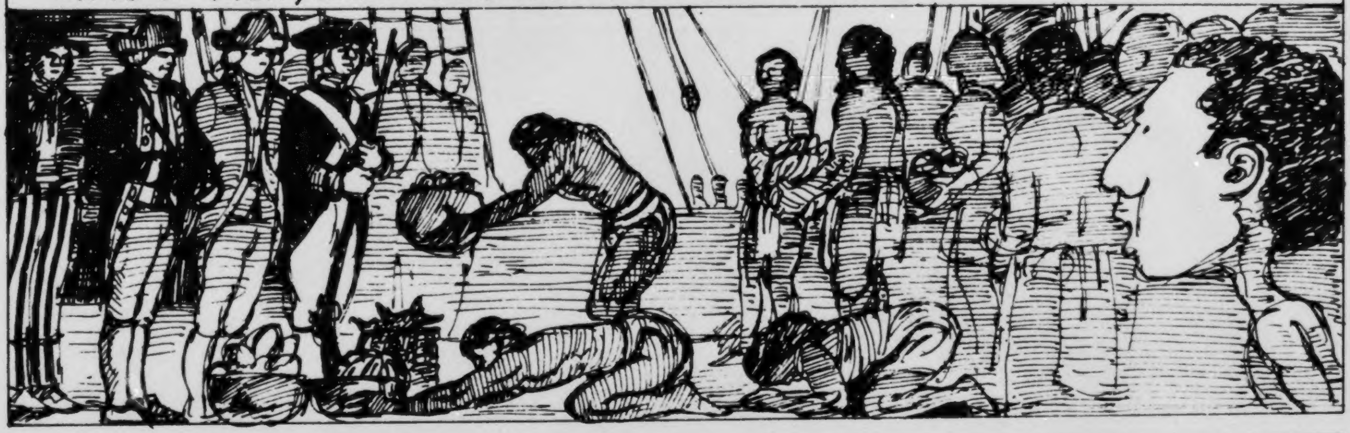
THEY BECKONED TO US TO CLIMB ABOARD THEIR CANOES. I WAS AFRAID BUT MY CURIOSITY WAS STRONGER THAN MY FEAR.



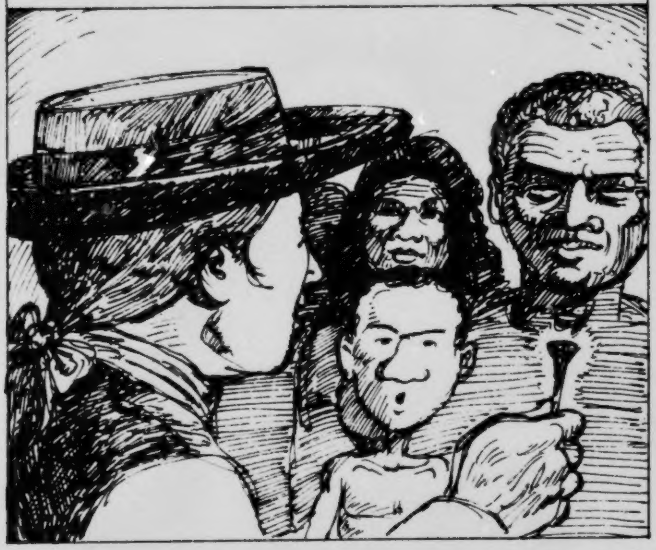
I HAD HEARD RUMORS OF THESE STRANGERS OR "**HAOLES**" BEFORE. IT WAS SAID THAT THESE CANOES HAD VISITED **KAUAI** DURING THE PREVIOUS **MAKAHIKI**. SOME SAID THAT ONE OF THESE CANOES WAS THE **HEIAU** OR TEMPLE OF THE GOD **LONO**, AND THAT **LONO** HIMSELF LIVED ON ONE OF THE CANOES.



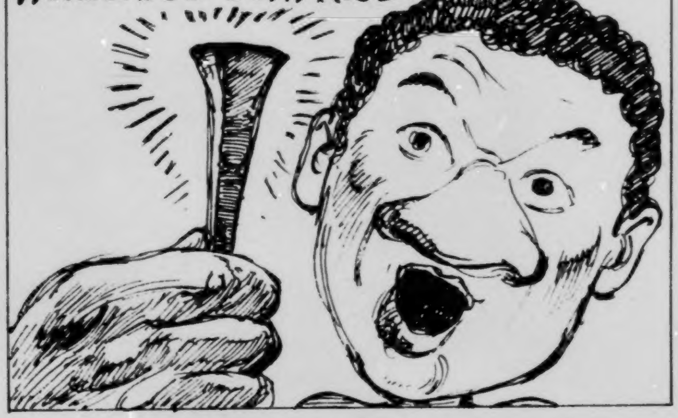
AFTER WE CLIMBED ABOARD ONE OF THE BIG CANOES, WHICH THE HAOLES CALL "SHIPS", SOME PEOPLE FELL TO THEIR KNEES AND PRAYED, OTHERS OFFERED GIFTS OF FISH, SWEET POTATOES AND BANANAS TO THE STRANGERS.



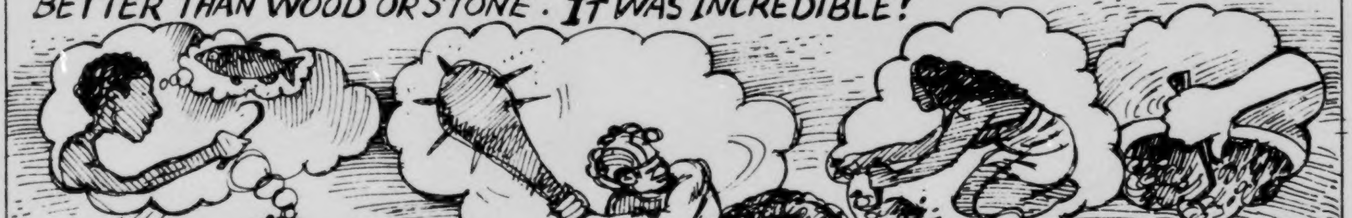
SEVERAL OF THE STRANGERS OFFERED US GIFTS IN RETURN — GIFTS THAT ASTONISHED US.



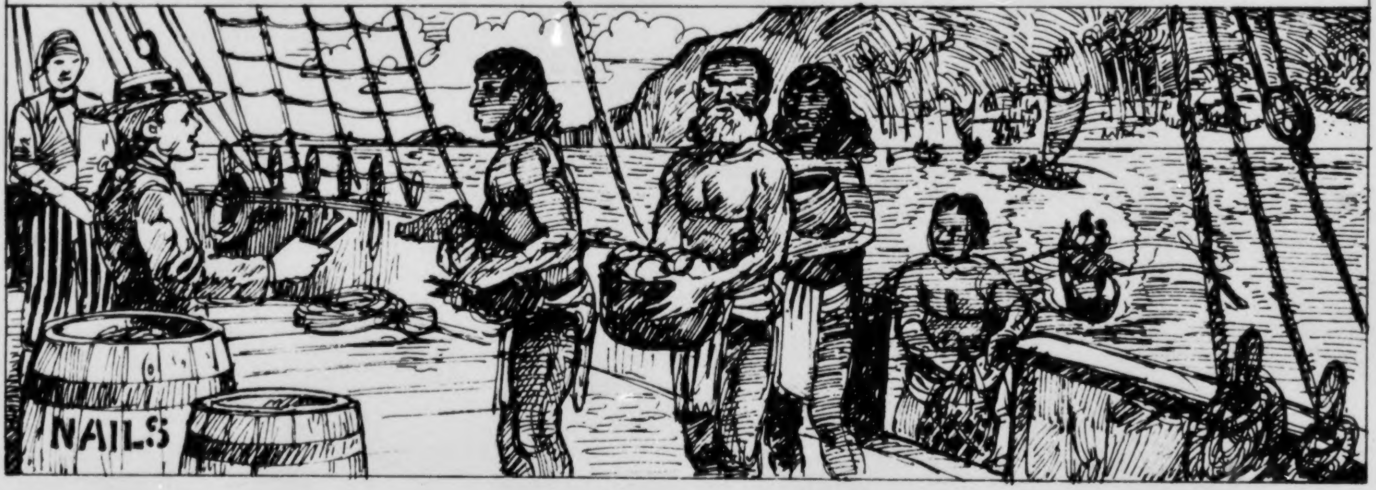
WHAT THE HAOLES OFFERED WERE GRAY THINGS THAT FELT COLD AND HARD. THEY SAID THESE THINGS WERE MADE OF "IRON". **NAILS, SPIKES** AND **IRON BANDS**. THESE WERE THINGS WE HAD NOT SEEN BEFORE. IRON WAS A NEW AND WONDERFUL **SURPRISE**.



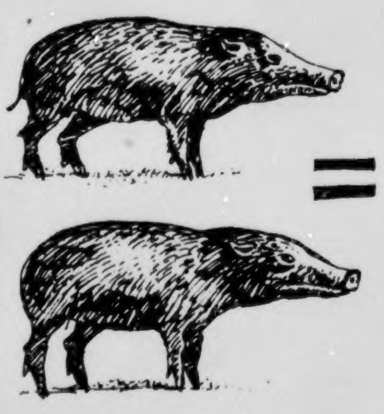
IMMEDIATELY WE IMAGINED **ALL** SORTS OF USES FOR THE IRON GIFTS. THE NAILS COULD BE MADE INTO **FISH** HOOKS OR SET IN WAR CLUBS. THE SPIKES COULD BE USED TO MAKE KNIVES OR DIGGING TOOLS. THEY WERE MUCH BETTER THAN WOOD OR STONE. IT WAS INCREDIBLE!



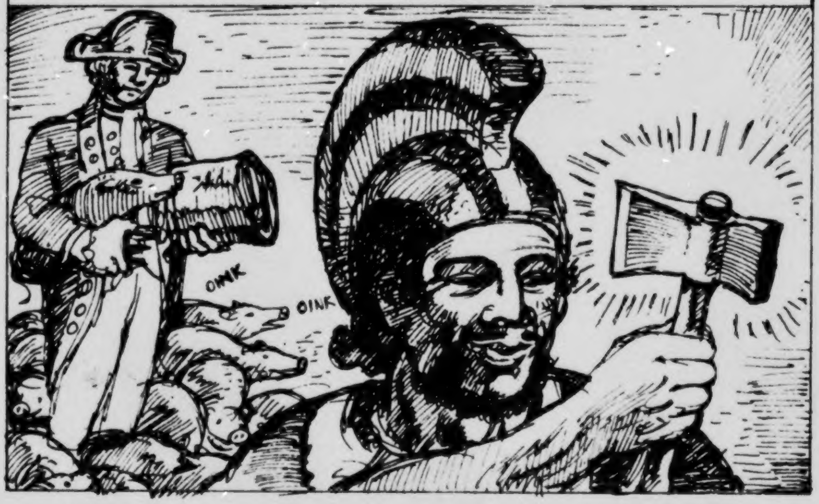
SOON IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE HAOLES WANTED FRESH FOOD AND THAT THEY WERE MORE THAN WILLING TO GIVE IRON IN RETURN. THE MEN AND WOMEN OF KEALAKEKUA CAME AND WENT BETWEEN THE VILLAGE AND THE SHIPS, BRINGING HOGS, POI, BREADFRUIT AND OTHER FOOD TO THE HAOLES IN EXCHANGE FOR SMALL PIECES OF IRON.



FOR **TWO PIGS** THE HAOLES GAVE **ONE NAIL**

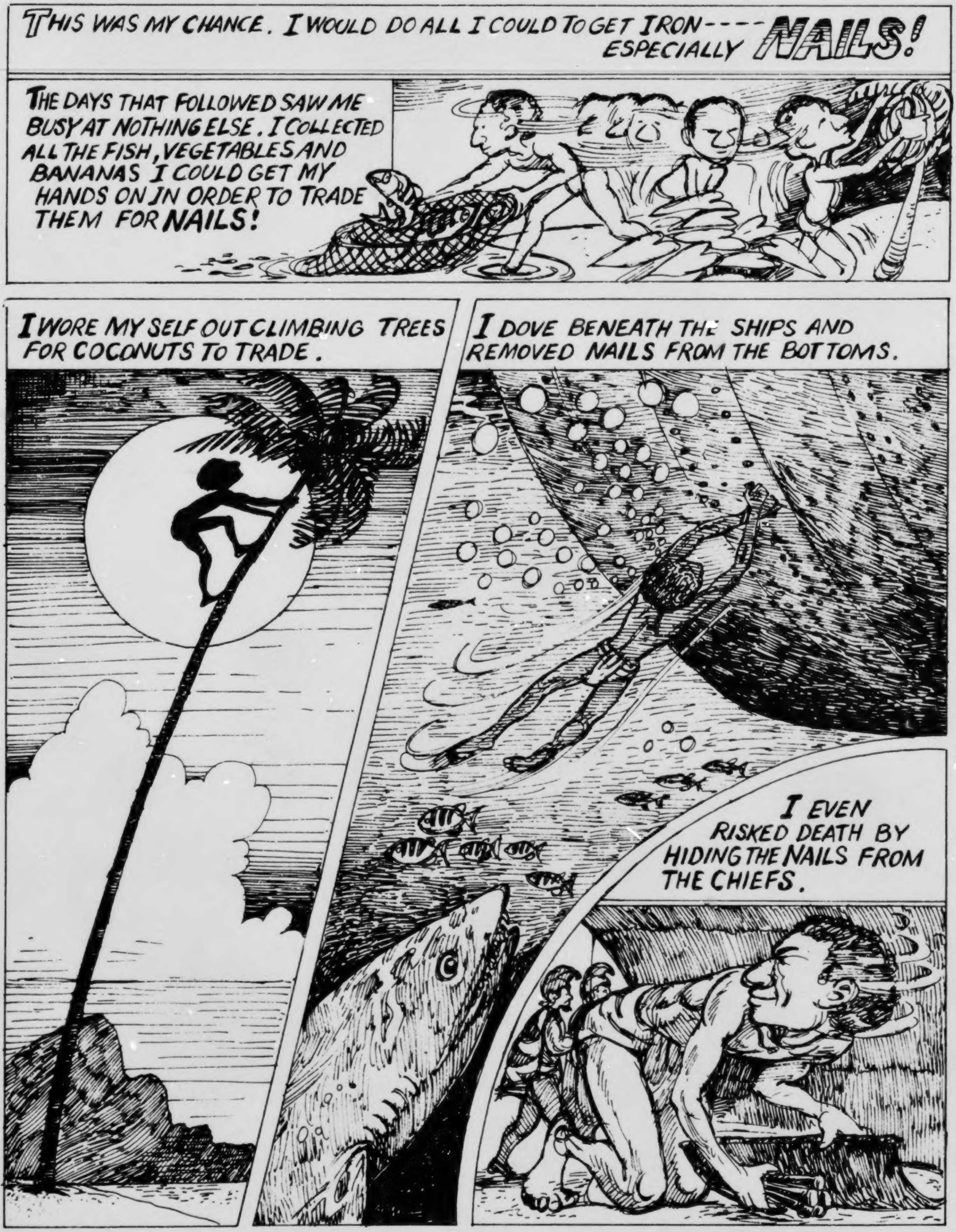


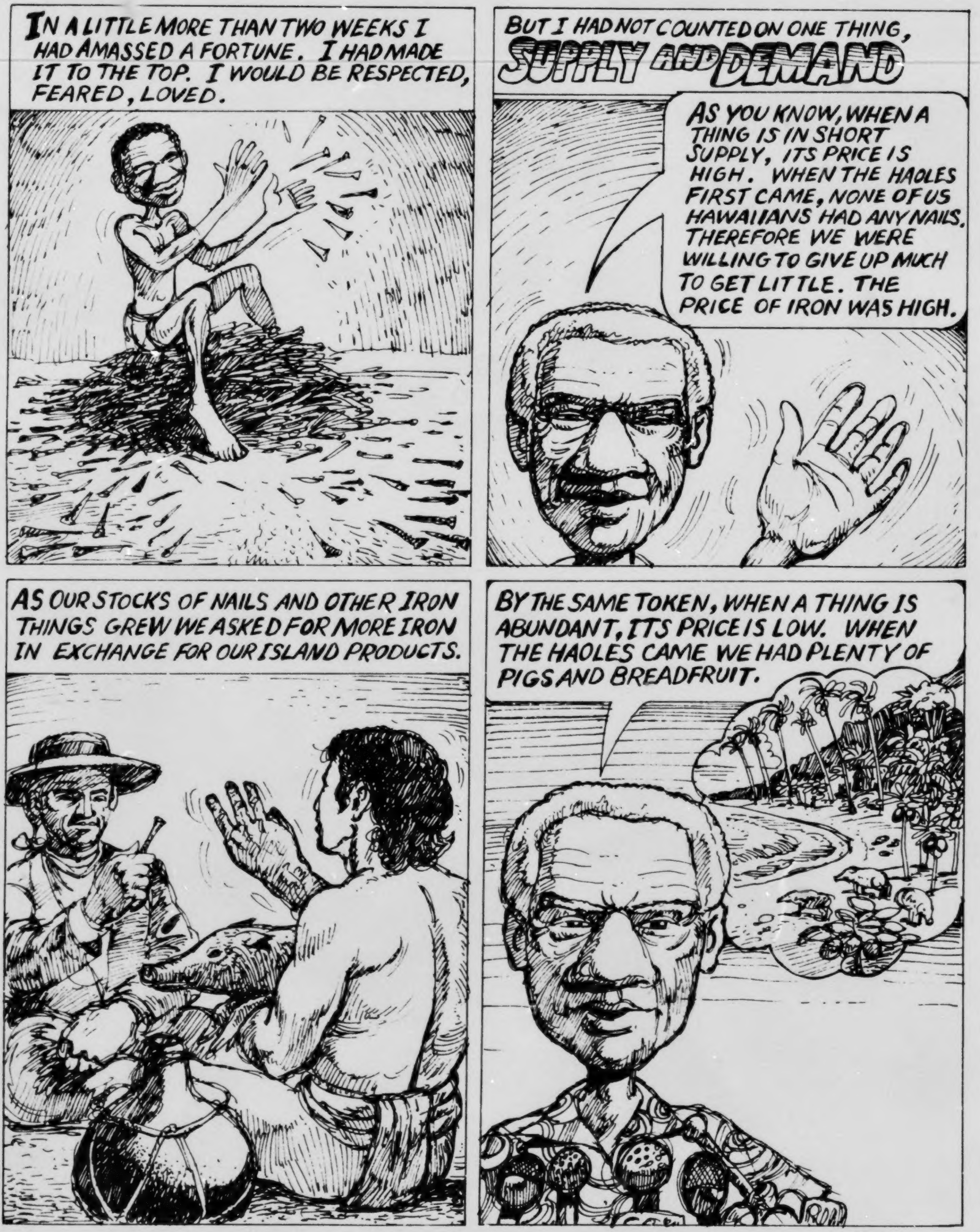
ONE ALII GAVE A WHOLE HERD OF HOGS AND A BUNDLE OF **KAPA** FOR AN **IRON HATCHET**.



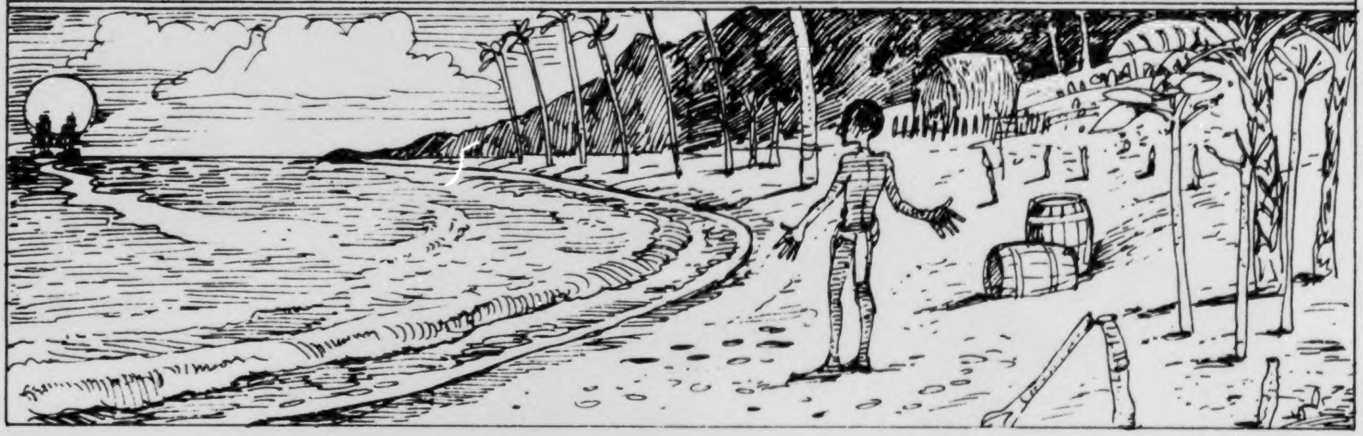
IRON!

THE ALII WHO HAD MUCH IRON GREW IN STATUS; THE COMMONER WHO WAS ABLE TO GIVE IRON TO HIS CHIEF GAINED FAVOR; FISHERMEN WHO HAD HOOKS MADE OF IRON WERE ABLE TO CATCH MORE AND BIGGER FISH; THE WARRIOR WITH AN IRON WEAPON WAS FEARED.

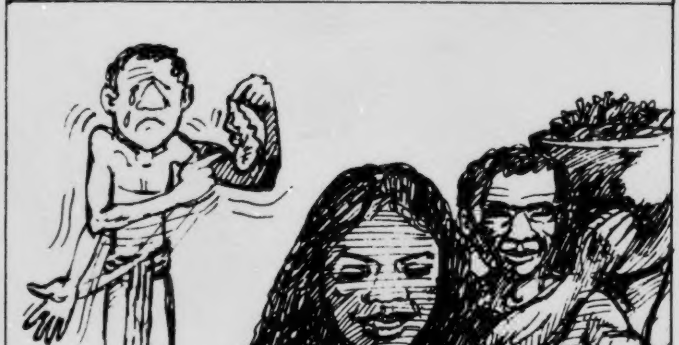

THIS WAS MY CHANCE. I WOULD DO ALL I COULD TO GET IRON---- ESPECIALLY NAILS!
THE DAYS THAT FOLLOWED SAW ME BUSY AT NOTHING ELSE. I COLLECTED ALL THE FISH, VEGETABLES AND BANANAS I COULD GET MY HANDS ON IN ORDER TO TRADE THEM FOR NAILS!
I WORE MY SELF OUT CLIMBING TREES FOR COCONUTS TO TRADE.
I DOVE BENEATH THE SHIPS AND REMOVED NAILS FROM THE BOTTOMS.
I EVEN RISKED DEATH BY HIDING THE NAILS FROM THE CHIEFS.

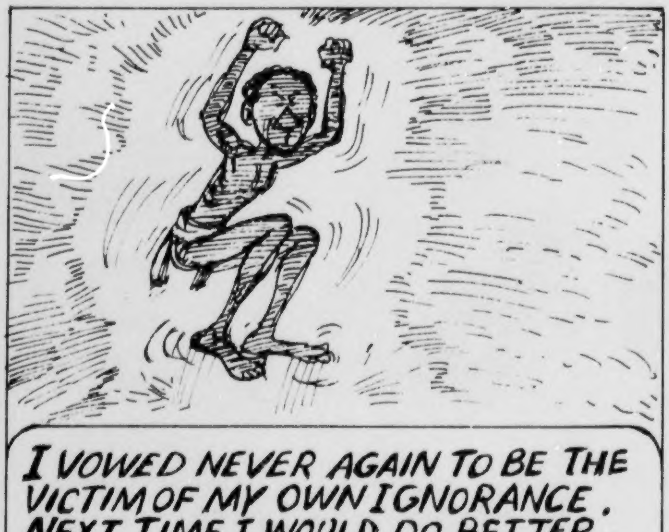

IN A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO WEEKS I HAD AMASSED A FORTUNE. I HAD MADE IT TO THE TOP. I WOULD BE RESPECTED, FEARED, LOVED.
BUT I HAD NOT COUNTED ON ONE THING, SUPPLY AND DEMAND
AS YOU KNOW, WHEN A THING IS IN SHORT SUPPLY, ITS PRICE IS HIGH. WHEN THE HAOLES FIRST CAME, NONE OF US HAWAIIANS HAD ANY NAILS. THEREFORE WE WERE WILLING TO GIVE UP MUCH TO GET LITTLE. THE PRICE OF IRON WAS HIGH.
AS OUR STOCKS OF NAILS AND OTHER IRON THINGS GREW WE ASKED FOR MORE IRON IN EXCHANGE FOR OUR ISLAND PRODUCTS.
BY THE SAME TOKEN, WHEN A THING IS ABUNDANT, ITS PRICE IS LOW. WHEN THE HAOLES CAME WE HAD PLENTY OF PIGS AND BREADFRUIT.

BY THE TIME I MANAGED TO ACCUMULATE ALL MY NAILS, EVERYONE HAD NAILS AND IRON. FOOD ON THE OTHER HAND, WAS SCARCE. WHEN THE SAILORS LEFT AFTER ONLY 20 DAYS AT KEALAKEKUA, THE COUNTRY FOR MILES AROUND WAS EXHAUSTED OF PRODUCE.



THE NAILS THAT I HAD HOPED WOULD BRING ME FAME AND FORTUNE NOW BROUGHT IN ONE SHRIVELLED UP SWEET POTATO.




I VOWED NEVER AGAIN TO BE THE VICTIM OF MY OWN IGNORANCE. NEXT TIME I WOULD DO BETTER. I WAS LEARNING ABOUT **SUPPLY** AND **DEMAND**.

EPISODE II

As you already know from reading Episode I, almost every ahupua'a in ancient Hawaii was self-sufficient. Exchange among people who lived within an ahupua'a was more like what we today would call "sharing".

Trade between different ahupua'a and even between islands, however, was not uncommon among Hawaiians before Captain Cook's arrival. Because of differences in local weather conditions, and also due in part to the development of special skills, various areas in the Islands became known for certain commodities.

Niihau, for example, was small and dry and thus had no wood to make canoes. But it acquired the needed wood by trading its fine makaloa mats and yams which it grew in abundance.

Frequent trade was carried on between Oahu and Kauai. The people of Oahu excelled in the making of tapa (cloth) while Kauai residents were proficient in making canoes, paddles, and spears.

In Hawaii, the largest island, regular market fairs were held on the banks of the Wailuku River near Hilo. People from various parts of the island brought their goods to exhibit. When it appeared that an agreement between two traders was about to be reached, the two parties were brought to a broad rock in the middle of the stream where an inspector would then oversee the exchange and settle disputes. In turn, the inspector received a commission from each transaction.

Trading in ancient Hawaii was mainly by barter. No commodity had yet attained the status of "money". The closest thing that came to be accepted as a medium of exchange was probably dried fish, because it was not very perishable and was fairly uniform in quality.

When Captain Cook arrived in Hawaii, however, things changed. Cook found that the Hawaiians were glad to give the haole sailors things like pigs, taro and sweet potatoes in exchange for nails. Nails had become a medium of exchange. Nails were the cash with which Cook and his men purchased things from the Hawaiians.

These nails, however, were good only between the Hawaiians and their foreign visitors. Once a nail got into Hawaiian hands, it was confiscated by the ruling chiefs. Nails were not used as money within the Hawaiian community, just between cultures.

EPISODE II QUESTIONS

1. When did Captain Cook "discover" Hawaii?

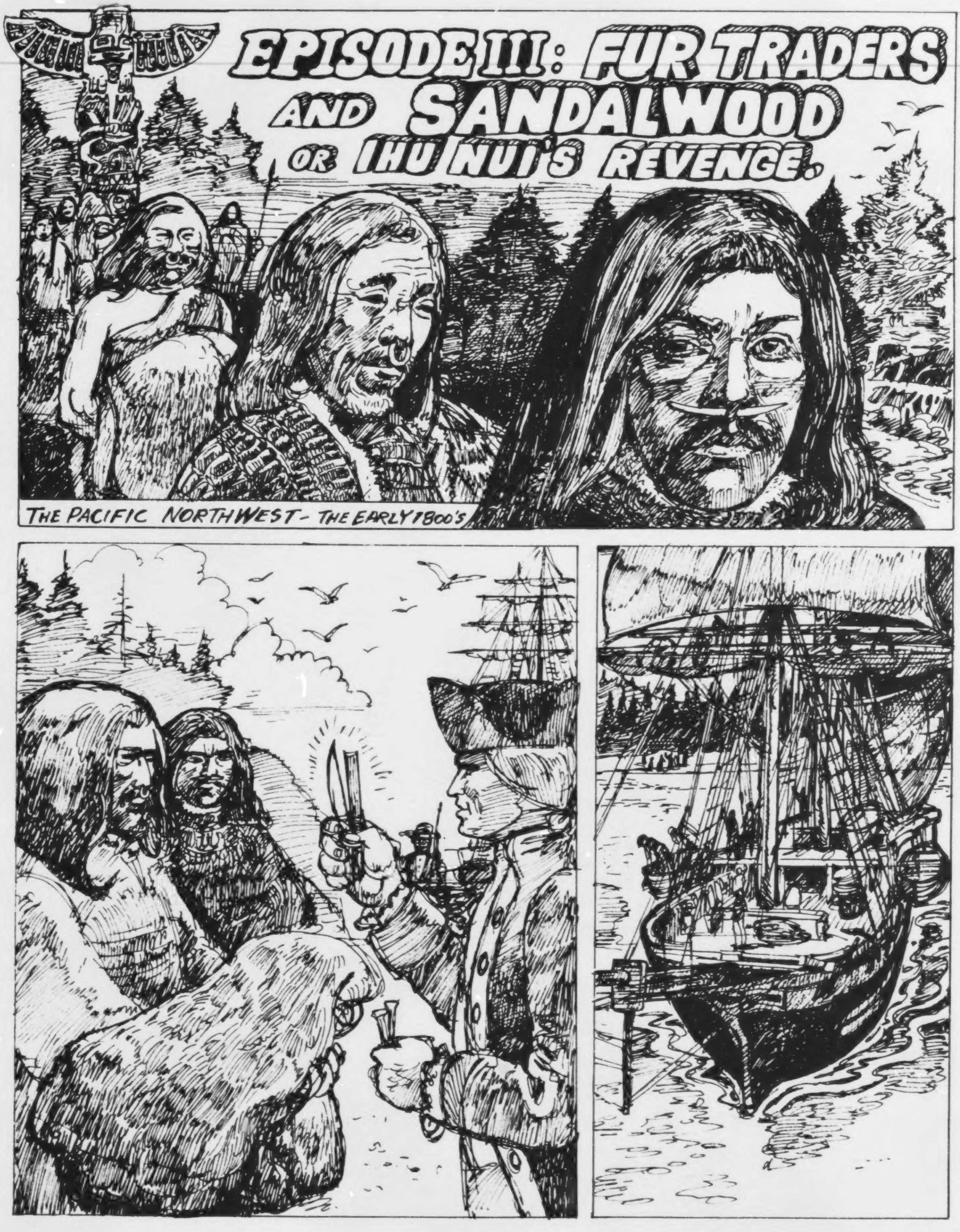
2. Why were the ancient Hawaiians so anxious to get iron from Captain Cook and his men?

3. When Captain Cook first came to Kealakekua, the Hawaiians were willing to give two pigs in exchange for one nail. In less than three weeks, however, this situation changed. Explain, in terms of supply and demand, what happened to the terms of trade between iron and food.

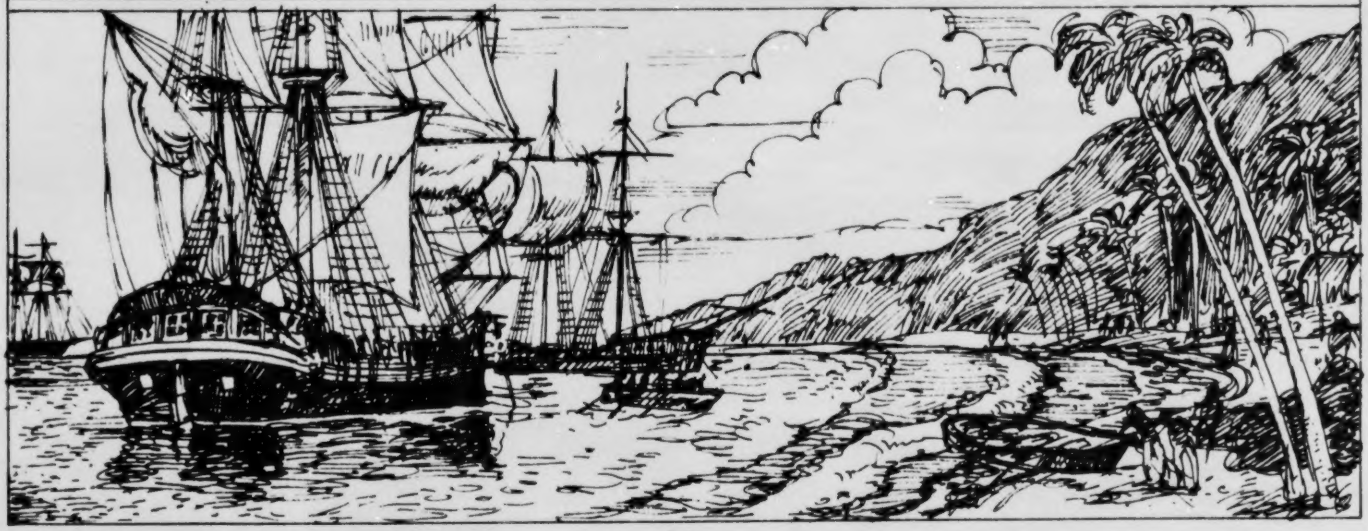
4. It has been said that the ancient Hawaiians believed that Captain Cook was the god Lono. Why do you think the ancient Hawaiians might have believed this?

5. How did Captain Cook's arrival affect ancient Hawaii's economy?

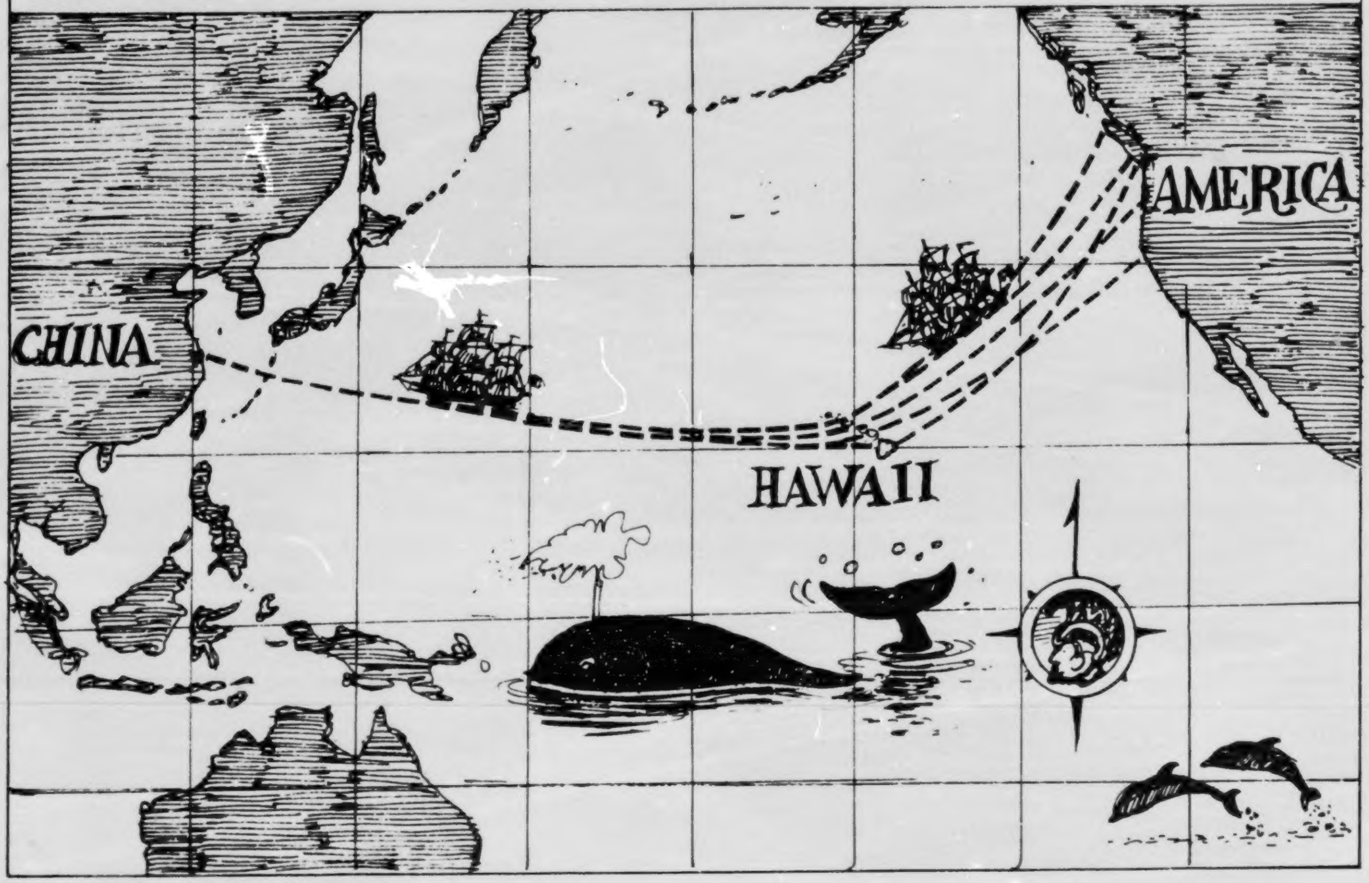
EPISODE III: FUR TRADERS AND SANDALWOOD OR IHU NUI'S REVENGE.


THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST - THE EARLY 1800's

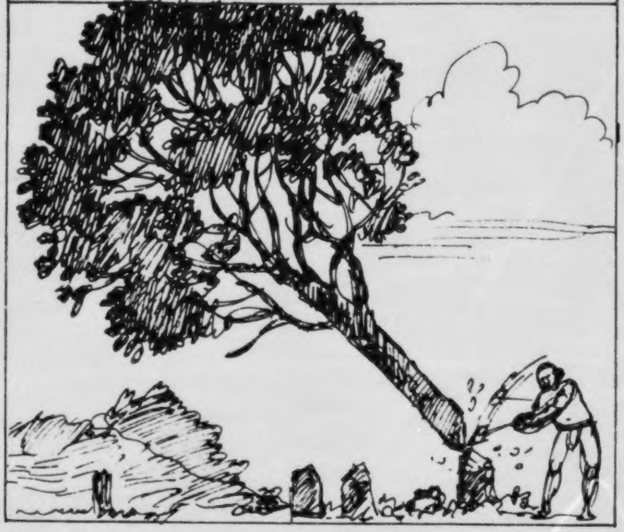
WHEN WORD OF CAPTAIN COOK'S DISCOVERY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS REACHED AMERICA AND EUROPE, FOREIGN SHIPS BEGAN STOPPING IN HAWAIIAN PORTS.



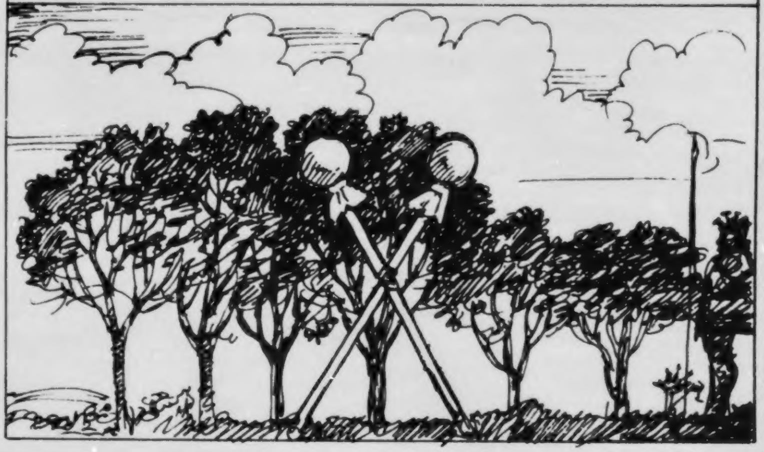
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF THESE SHIPS WERE INVOLVED IN THE FUR TRADE — BUYING FURS FROM THE AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST AND SELLING THEM IN CHINA. THEY STOPPED IN HAWAII ON THEIR WAY TO GET PROVISIONS, ESPECIALLY FOOD.



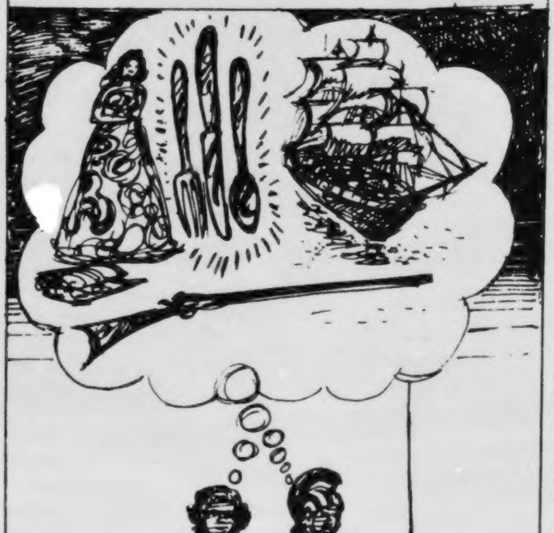
THE SANDALWOOD TRADE WAS EVEN MORE PROFITABLE THAN PROVIDING THE SHIPS WITH FOOD.



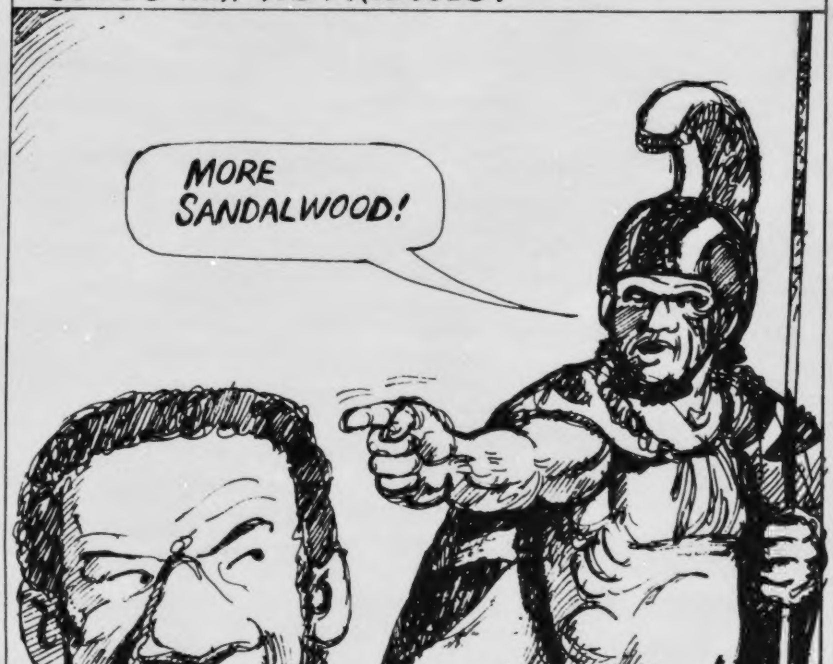
WHILE KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT WAS ALIVE, THINGS WEREN'T TOO BAD. AS KING, HE HAD A ROYAL MONOPOLY ON THE ENTIRE SANDALWOOD TRADE. AS A CONSERVATION MEASURE, HE PLACED A KAPU ON THE SMALLER TREES

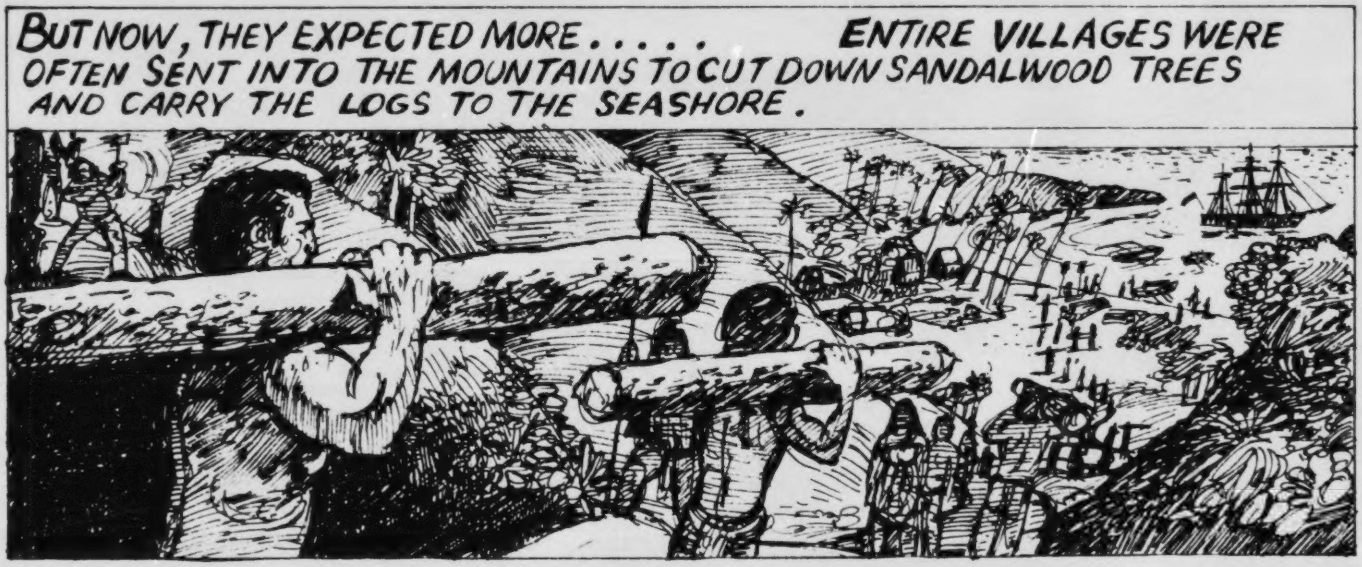


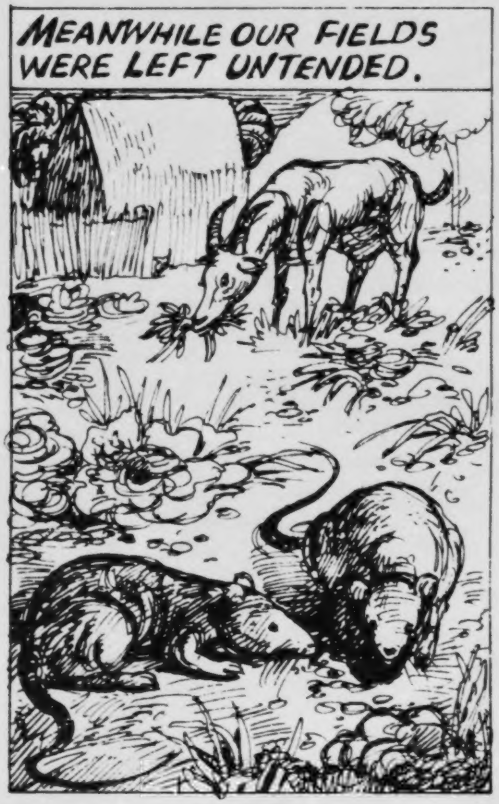
AFTER HE DIED IN 1819 HOWEVER, HIS SON LIHOLIHO PERMITTED OTHER CHIEFS TO SHARE IN THE SANDALWOOD TRADE. THE ALII LOOKED AT THE SANDALWOOD AND SAW GUNS, SILKS, SHIPS AND LOTS OF HAOLE GOODS.

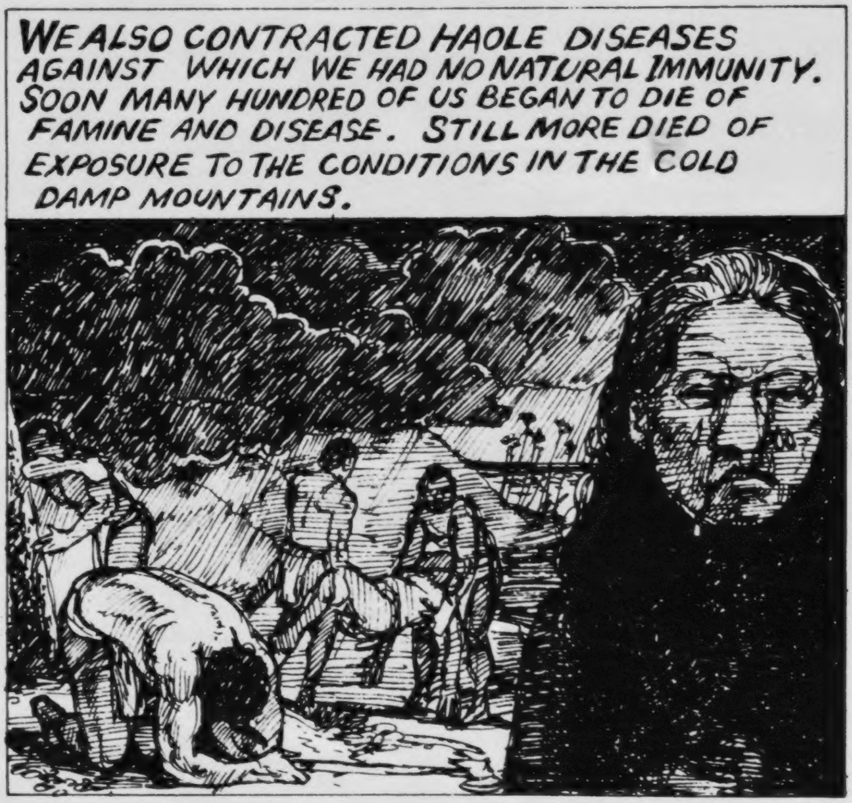


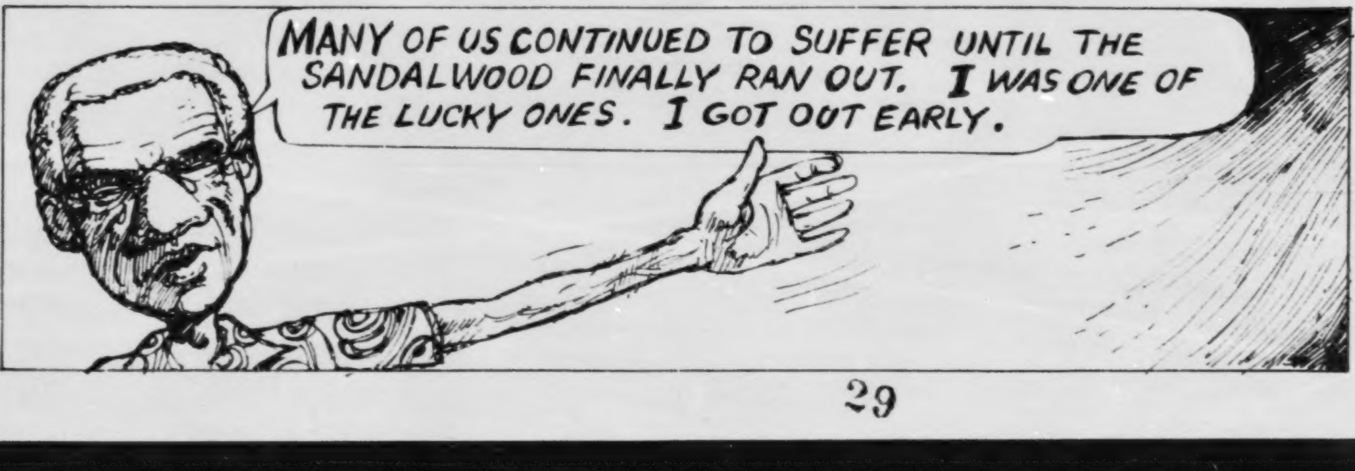
BEFORE THE HAOLE TRADERS CAME, THE ALII COULD TAKE FROM US ONLY THOSE GOODS THAT WE PRODUCED.

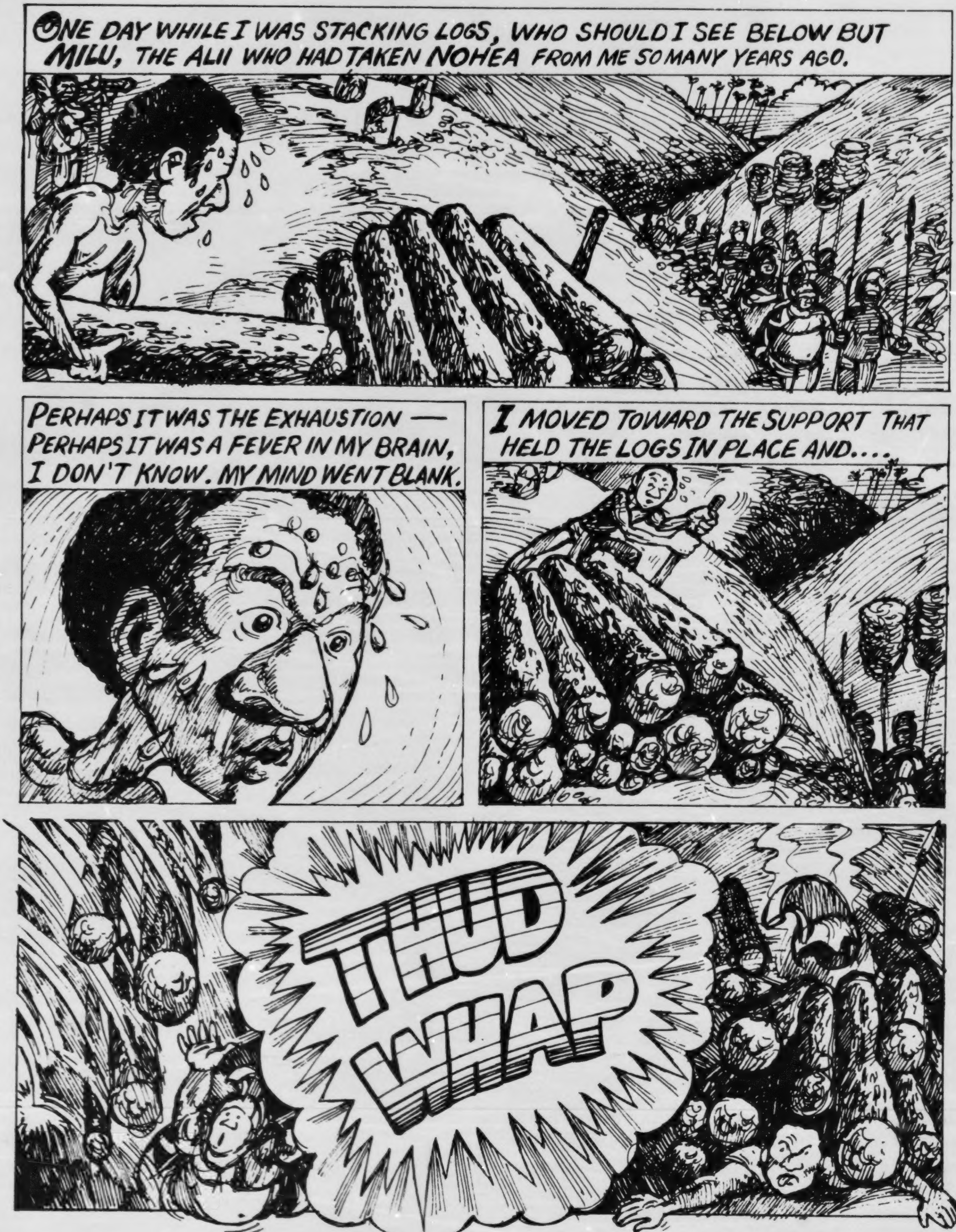

MORE SANDALWOOD!

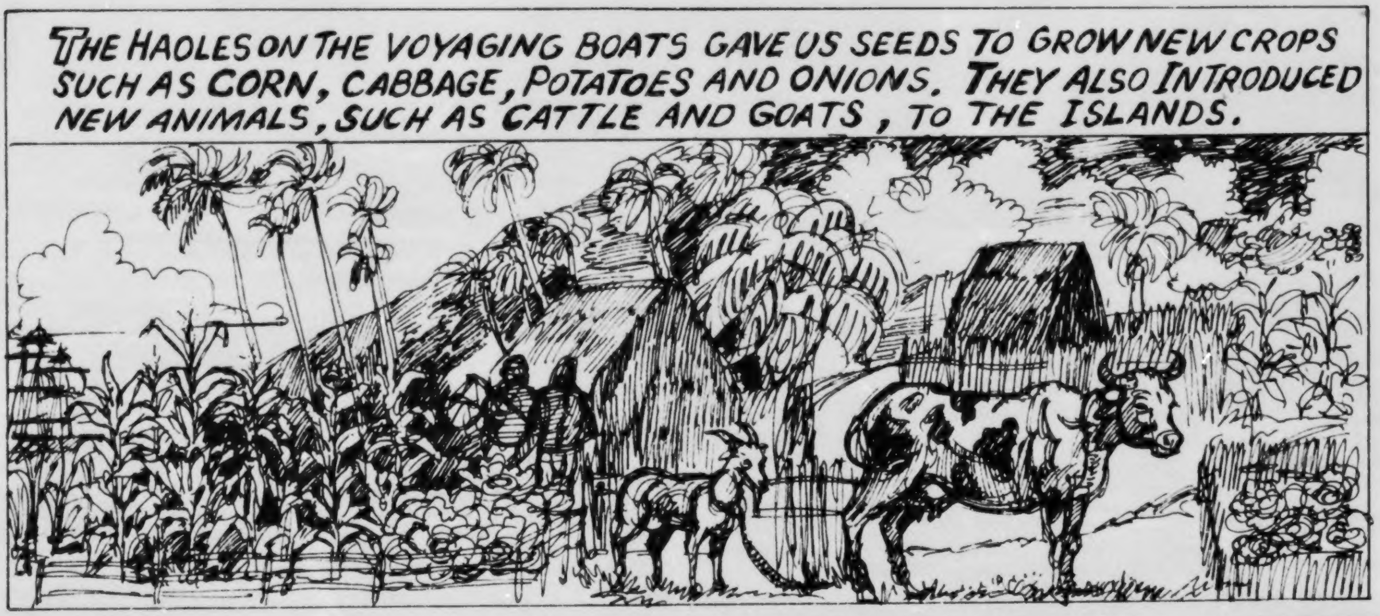

BUT NOW, THEY EXPECTED MORE..... ENTIRE VILLAGES WERE OFTEN SENT INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO CUT DOWN SANDALWOOD TREES AND CARRY THE LOGS TO THE SEASHORE.

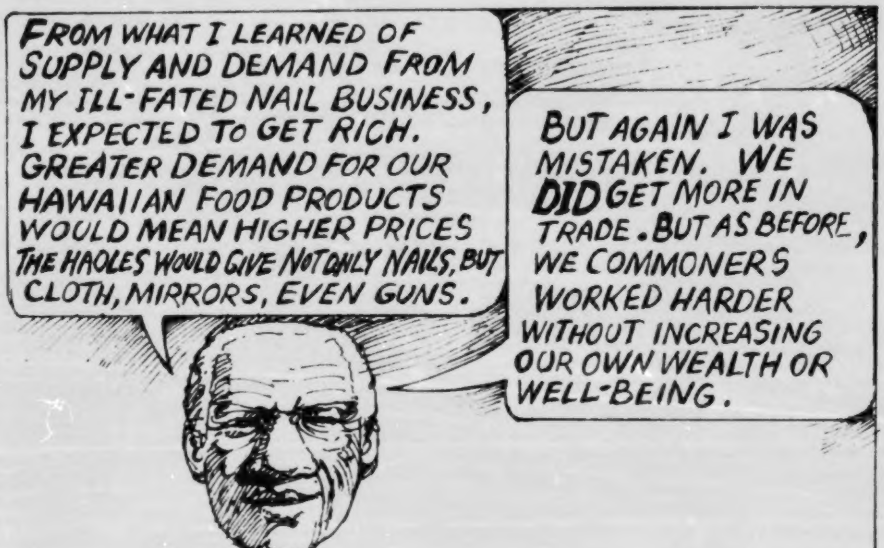

MEANWHILE OUR FIELDS WERE LEFT UNTENDED.

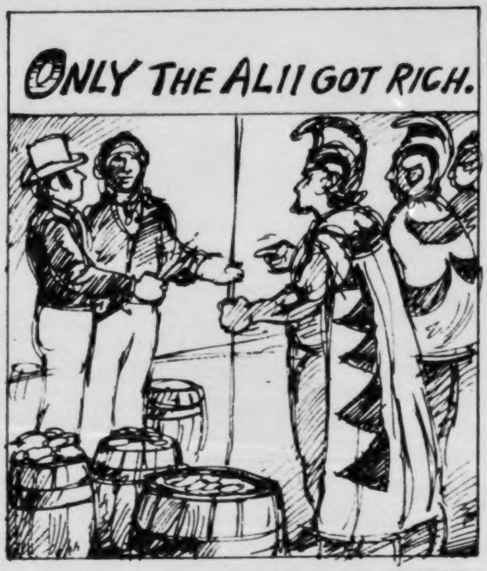

WE ALSO CONTRACTED HAOLE DISEASES AGAINST WHICH WE HAD NO NATURAL IMMUNITY. SOON MANY HUNDRED OF US BEGAN TO DIE OF FAMINE AND DISEASE. STILL MORE DIED OF EXPOSURE TO THE CONDITIONS IN THE COLD DAMP MOUNTAINS.

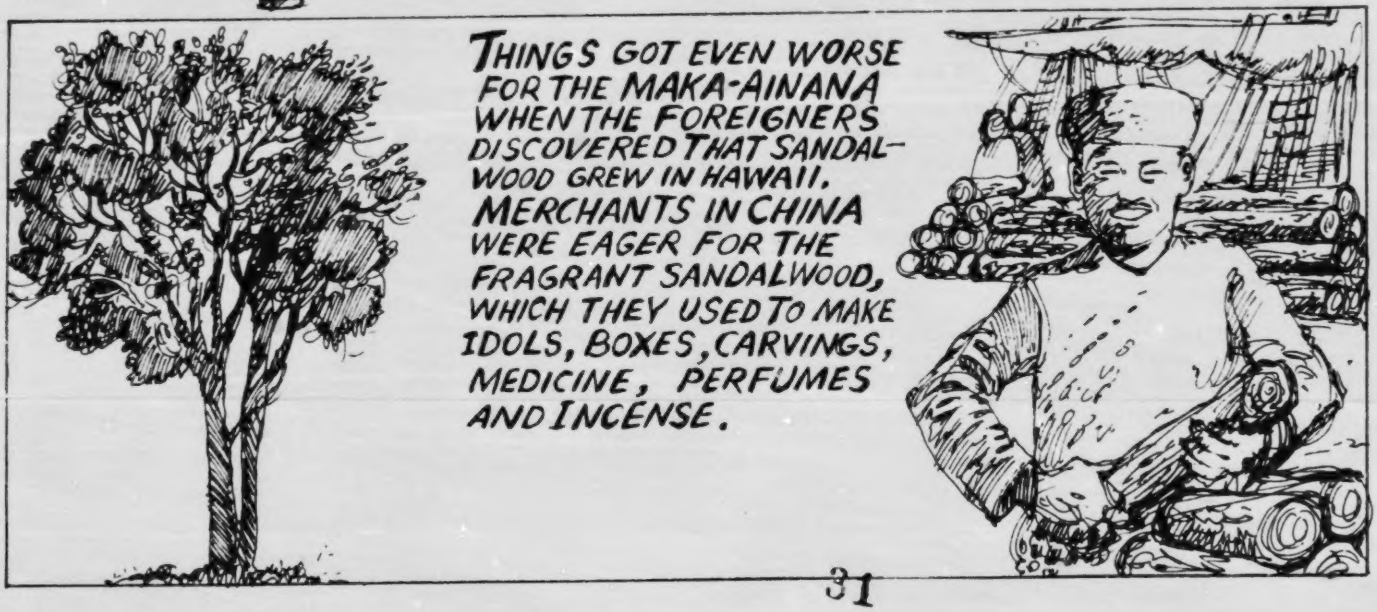

MANY OF US CONTINUED TO SUFFER UNTIL THE SANDALWOOD FINALLY RAN OUT. I WAS ONE OF THE LUCKY ONES. I GOT OUT EARLY.

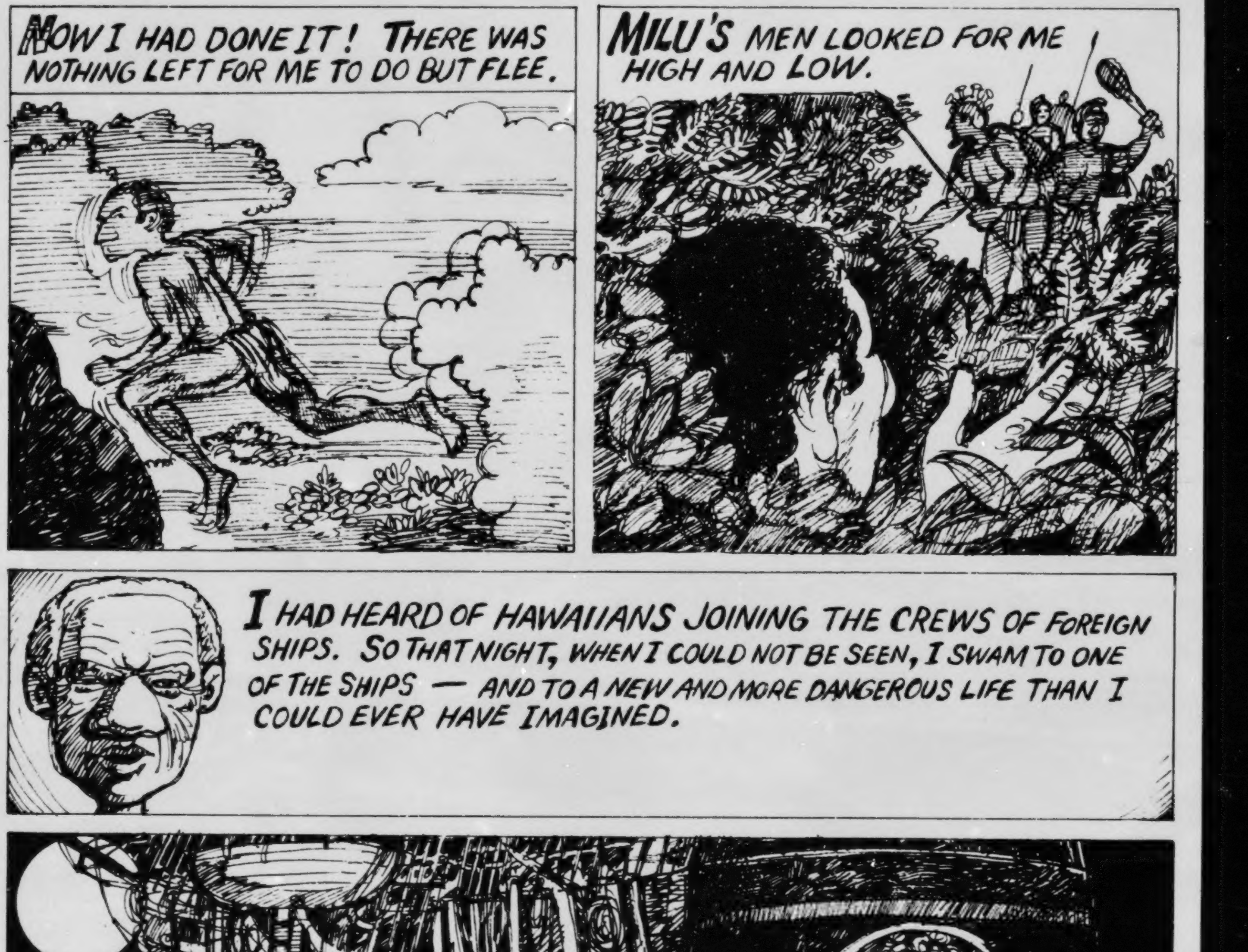

ONE DAY WHILE I WAS STACKING LOGS, WHO SHOULD I SEE BELOW BUT MILU, THE ALII WHO HAD TAKEN NOHEA FROM ME SO MANY YEARS AGO.
PERHAPS IT WAS THE EXHAUSTION — PERHAPS IT WAS A FEVER IN MY BRAIN, I DON'T KNOW. MY MIND WENT BLANK.
I MOVED TOWARD THE SUPPORT THAT HELD THE LOGS IN PLACE AND....
THUD
WHAP


THE HAOLES ON THE VOYAGING BOATS GAVE US SEEDS TO GROW NEW CROPS SUCH AS CORN, CABBAGE, POTATOES AND ONIONS. THEY ALSO INTRODUCED NEW ANIMALS, SUCH AS CATTLE AND GOATS, TO THE ISLANDS.


FROM WHAT I LEARNED OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND FROM MY ILL-FATED NAIL BUSINESS, I EXPECTED TO GET RICH. GREATER DEMAND FOR OUR HAWAIIAN FOOD PRODUCTS WOULD MEAN HIGHER PRICES THE HAOLES WOULD GIVE NOT ONLY NAILS, BUT CLOTH, MIRRORS, EVEN GUNS.
BUT AGAIN I WAS MISTAKEN. WE DID GET MORE IN TRADE. BUT AS BEFORE, WE COMMONERS WORKED HARDER WITHOUT INCREASING OUR OWN WEALTH OR WELL-BEING.


ONLY THE ALII GOT RICH.


THINGS GOT EVEN WORSE FOR THE MAKA-AINANA WHEN THE FOREIGNERS DISCOVERED THAT SANDALWOOD GREW IN HAWAII. MERCHANTS IN CHINA WERE EAGER FOR THE FRAGRANT SANDALWOOD, WHICH THEY USED TO MAKE IDOLS, BOXES, CARVINGS, MEDICINE, PERFUMES AND INCENSE.


NOW I HAD DONE IT! THERE WAS NOTHING LEFT FOR ME TO DO BUT FLEE.
MILU'S MEN LOOKED FOR ME HIGH AND LOW.
I HAD HEARD OF HAWAIIANS JOINING THE CREWS OF FOREIGN SHIPS. SO THAT NIGHT, WHEN I COULD NOT BE SEEN, I SWAM TO ONE OF THE SHIPS — AND TO A NEW AND MORE DANGEROUS LIFE THAN I COULD EVER HAVE IMAGINED.
JEZEBEL

EPISODE III

Following Captain Cook's visit, the Islands were not visited by foreigners for another seven years. The publication of Cook's Voyages in 1784, however, placed Hawaii on the maps of navigators and explorers. Soon, Hawaii became an important supply and refreshment base for ships crossing the Pacific. The first to discover this "fair haven" were the fur traders, engaged in trading furs and sea otter skins from the Northwest Coast for Chinese goods. Then ships from many western nations put in at ports in the Hawaiian Islands.

In addition to obtaining fresh provisions such as pigs, fowls, yams, fruits, vegetables, water, and firewood, foreign ships could also recruit Hawaiian seamen and refresh scurvy-ridden crew. In return, Hawaiians received iron, utensils, guns and ammunition and tools such as chisels, knives, and axes.

By 1810, the fur trade had merged into a new trade -- sandalwood -- which was discovered in Hawaii by ship captains. Sandalwood was demanded in China primarily to be made into incense and burned in temples. The peak of this trade was between 1810 and 1818; by the early 1840's the sandalwood era had come to an end. Both the fur trade and the sandalwood trade were victims of depletion of supply.

The consequences of these trades were very great on Hawaii. Foreigners brought new plants and animals to Hawaii, among them were melons, pumpkins, onions, Irish potatoes, cabbage, Indian corn, horses, cattle, and sheep. Hawaiians, especially the alii, acquired new taste for foreign luxuries. A few foreigners were even employed by the king as advisors. The coming of foreigners was also disastrous to native health. Common western illnesses such as measles, common colds, and influenza were often fatal to natives, and contributed to a rapid decline of the Hawaiian population. By 1823, the native population of Hawaii had declined by more than one-half.

EPISODE III QUESTIONS

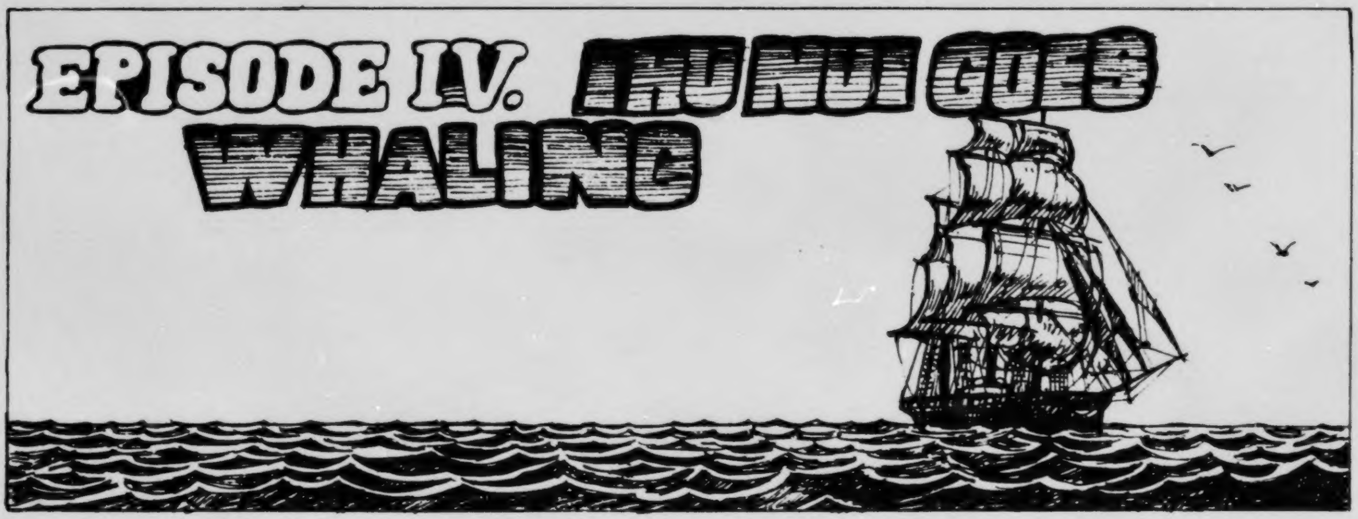
1. Why did foreign ships begin stopping in Hawaii in the early 1800's? List at least three things that foreign ships may have been seeking in Hawaii.

2. Why did European sailors give the Hawaiians seeds for corn, cabbage, and other "haole" fruits and vegetables. Were the "haoles" just being generous?

3. Why was sandalwood so valuable in the 19th century? What was it used for?

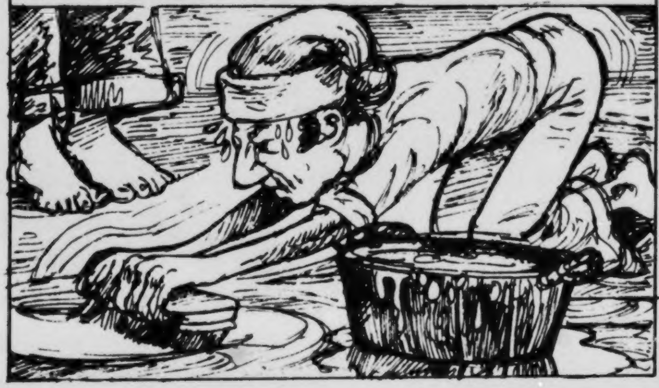
4. The "cost" of something is whatever a person or a society gives up in order to have it. What did the sandalwood trade "cost" the early Hawaiians? What were the benefits of the sandalwood trade to the early Hawaiians?

EPISODE IV. IHU NUI GOES WHALING

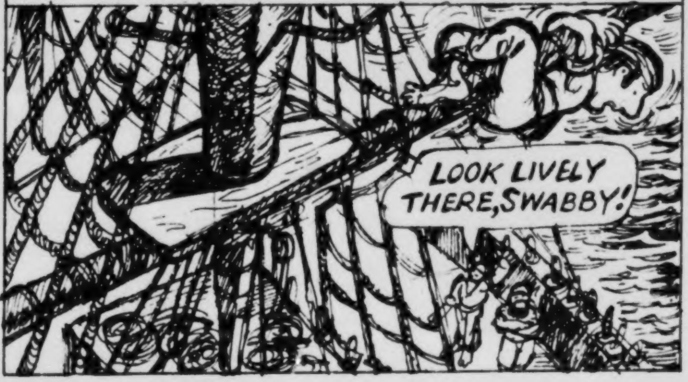


THE JEZEBEL WAS A WHALING SHIP – ONE OF THE MANY THAT HAD BEGUN STOPPING OFF IN HAWAIIAN PORTS IN THE 1820'S.

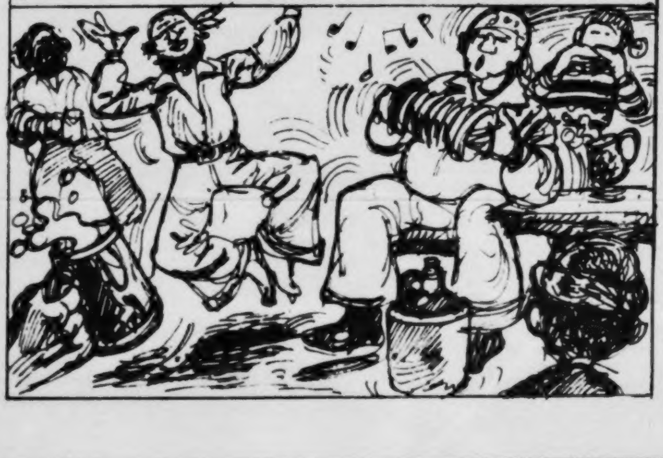
NO SOONER WAS I DISCOVERED ON BOARD THAN I WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE CREW. THE WORK OF THE SEAMAN ABOARD A WHALER WAS EXHAUSTING.



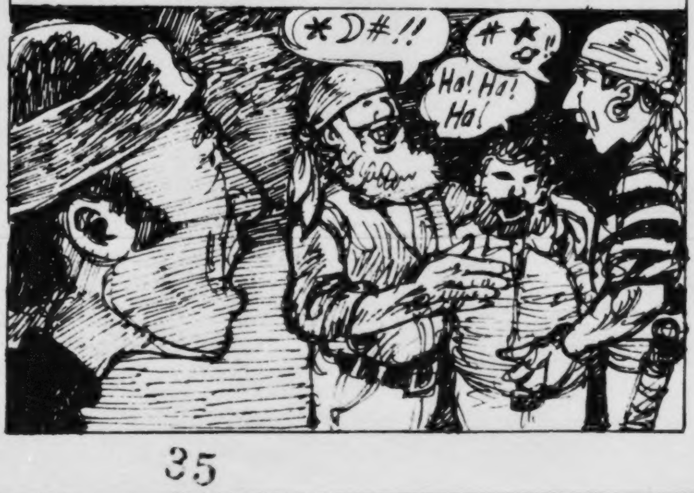
REPAIRING RIGGING, ROPES, SAILS; SWABBING DECKS; BRINGING UP SCUM-WATER FROM THE BILGES; THESE WERE ENDLESS CHORES FOR ME.

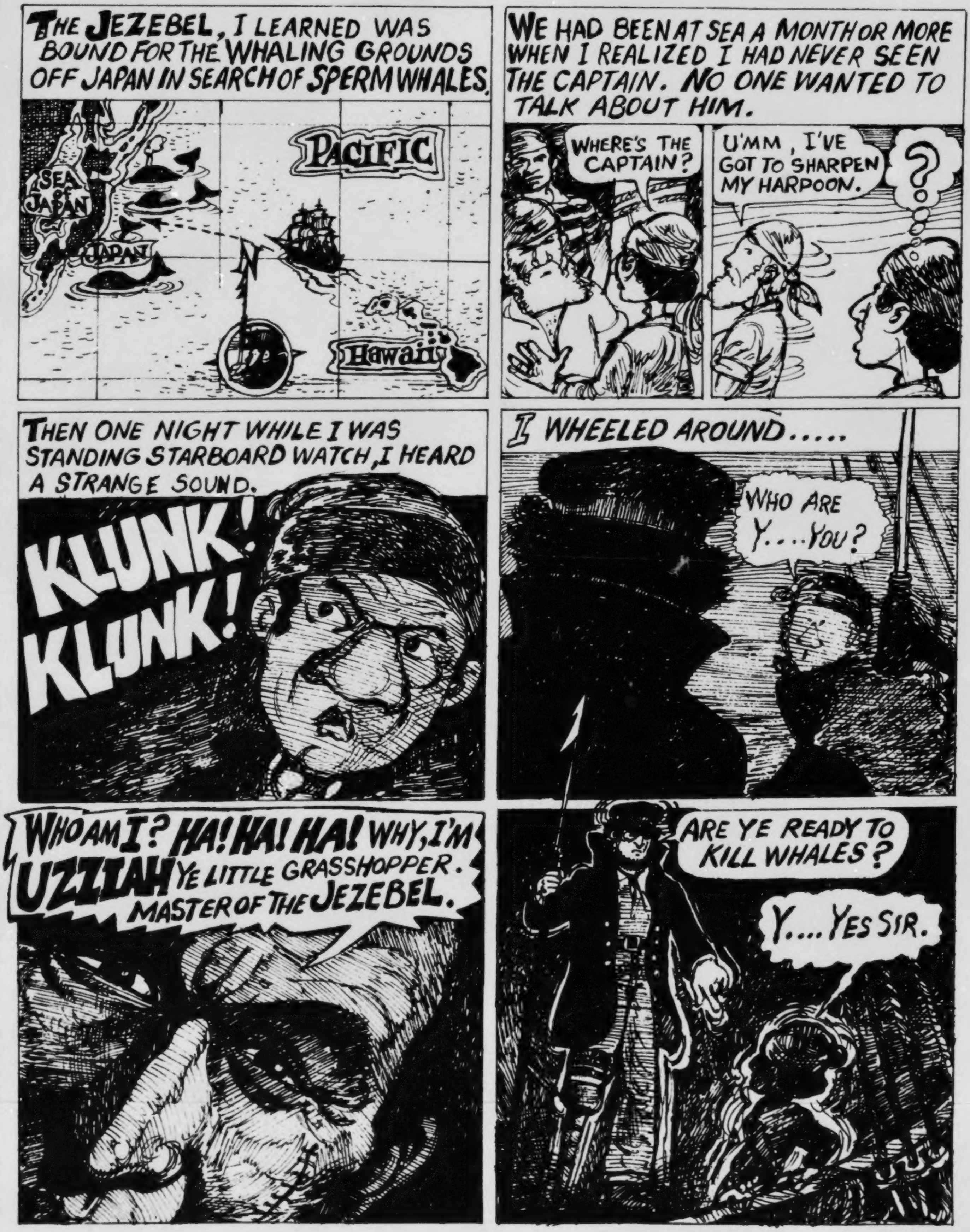

LOOK LIVELY THERE, SWABBY!

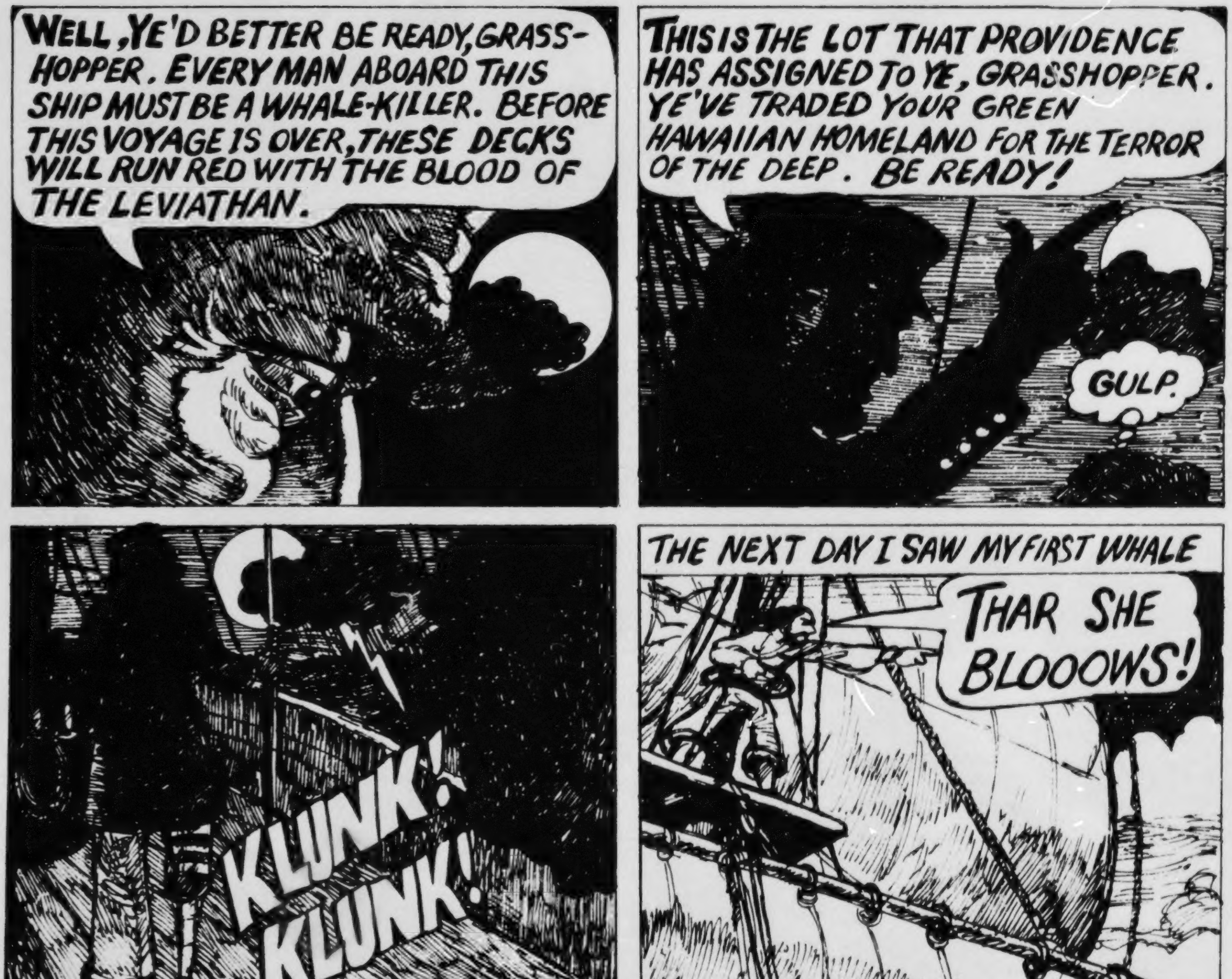
LIFE AT SEA DID HAVE ITS LIGHT MOMENTS THOUGH, AFTER SUPPER THE MEN RELAXED, TOLD STORIES AND ENTERTAINED EACH OTHER.



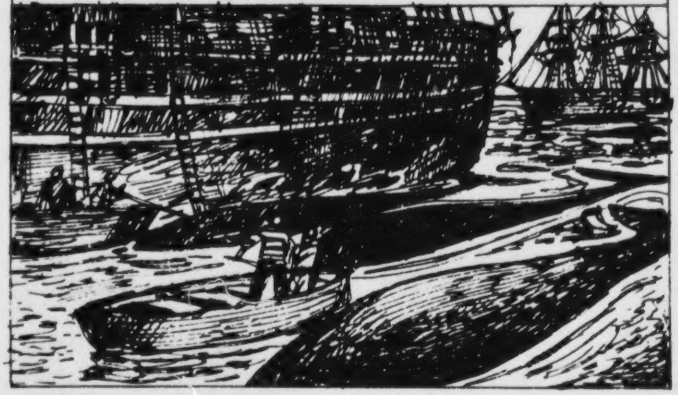
THE SAILORS' LANGUAGE WAS ROUGH, AND I LEARNED MANY HAOLE WORDS.



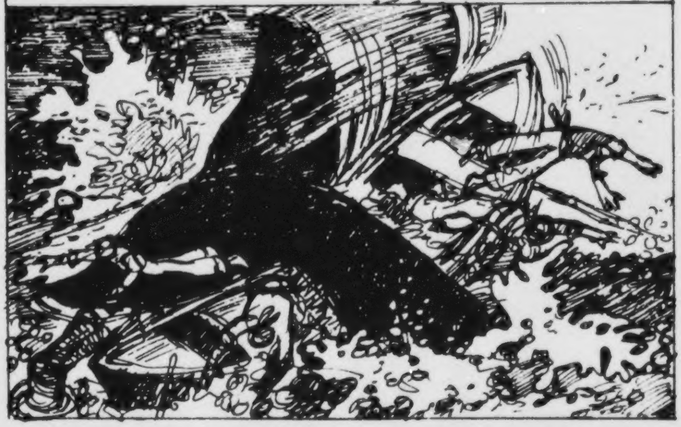

THE JEZEBEL, I LEARNED WAS BOUND FOR THE WHALING GROUNDS OFF JAPAN IN SEARCH OF SPERM WHALES.
SEA of JAPAN
JAPAN
PACIFIC
N
Hawaii
WE HAD BEEN AT SEA A MONTH OR MORE WHEN I REALIZED I HAD NEVER SEEN THE CAPTAIN. NO ONE WANTED TO TALK ABOUT HIM.
WHERE'S THE CAPTAIN?
U'MM, I'VE GOT TO SHARPEN MY HARPOON.
?
THEN ONE NIGHT WHILE I WAS STANDING STARBOARD WATCH, I HEARD A STRANGE SOUND.
KLUNK! KLUNK!
I WHEELED AROUND.....
WHO ARE Y...YOU?
WHO AM I? HA! HA! HA! WHY, I'M UZZIAH YE LITTLE GRASSHOPPER. MASTER OF THE JEZEBEL.
ARE YE READY TO KILL WHALES?
Y.... YES SIR.


WELL, YE'D BETTER BE READY, GRASSHOPPER. EVERY MAN ABOARD THIS SHIP MUST BE A WHALE-KILLER. BEFORE THIS VOYAGE IS OVER, THESE DECKS WILL RUN RED WITH THE BLOOD OF THE LEVIATHAN.
THIS IS THE LOT THAT PROVIDENCE HAS ASSIGNED TO YE, GRASSHOPPER. YE'VE TRADED YOUR GREEN HAWAIIAN HOMELAND FOR THE TERROR OF THE DEEP. BE READY!
GULP.
KLUNK! KLUNK!
THE NEXT DAY I SAW MY FIRST WHALE
THAR SHE BLOOOWS!
WE TOOK TO THE BOATS LIKE LIGHTNING AND THE CHASE WAS ON!
AS WE DREW NEAR THE WHALE, THE HARPOONER RAISED HIS SPEAR. AT JUST THE RIGHT MOMENT HE HURLED THE HARPOON!

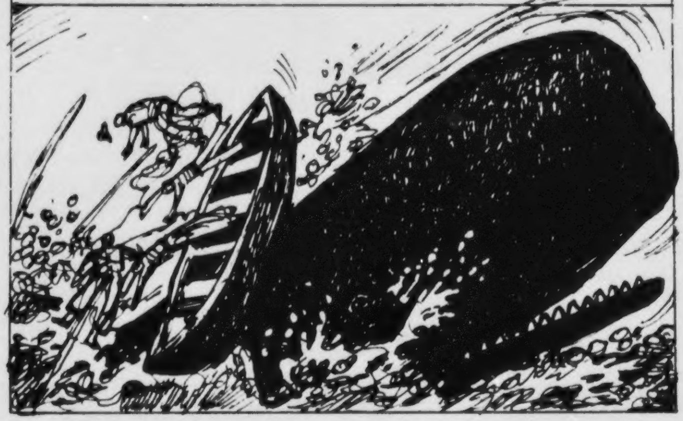
LUCK WAS WITH US THAT DAY. WE KILLED FIVE WHALES WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE MAN OR BOAT.



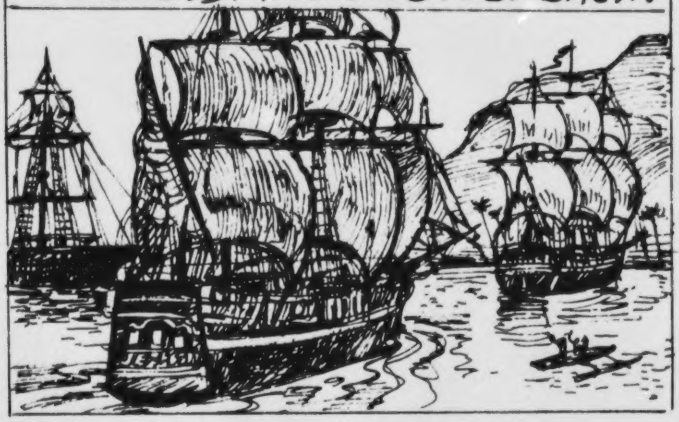
IN DAYS THAT FOLLOWED, WE WERE LESS FORTUNATE. ONE BOAT WAS SMASHED....



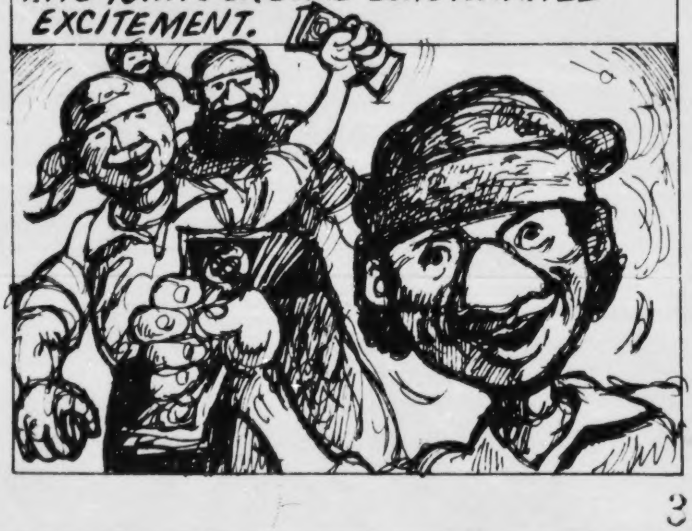
AND THREE MEN WERE DROWNED WHEN A WHALE LIFTED A BOAT OUT OF THE WATER CAUSING EVERYONE IN IT TO BE SPILLED INTO THE SEA.



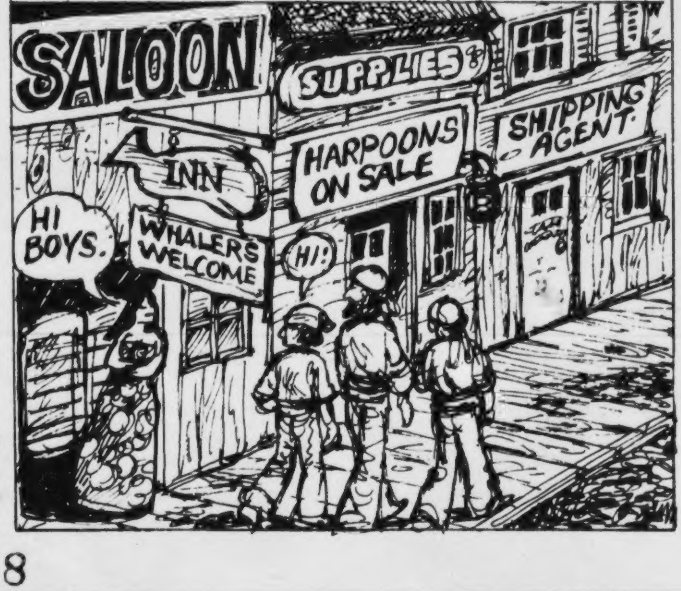
WE STAYED IN THE "JAPAN GROUNDS" FOR SEVEN MONTHS BEFORE RETURNING TO HAWAII. AS WE PUT INTO LAHAINA MY HEART POUNDED. IT WAS GOOD TO BE BACK.

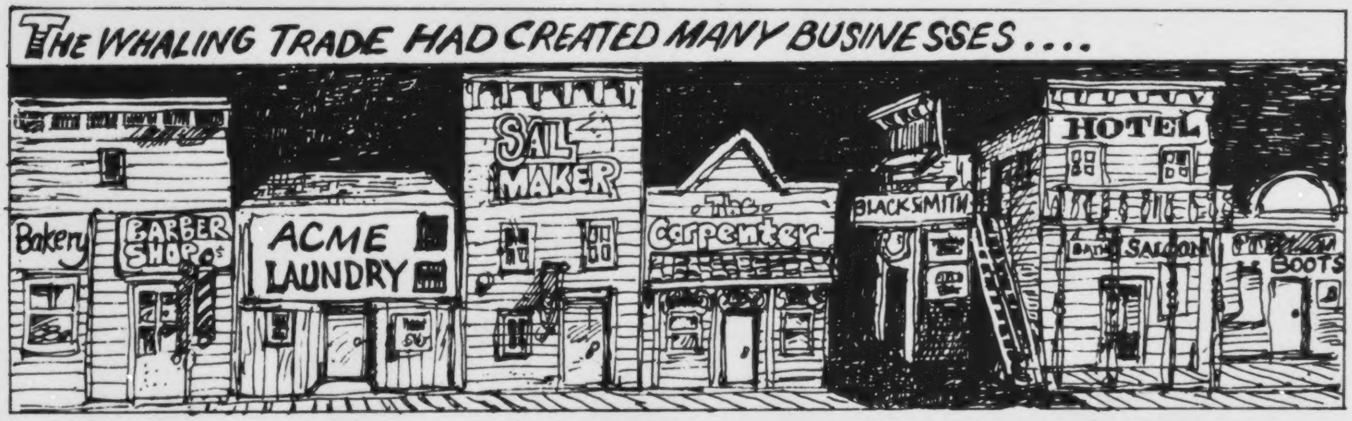


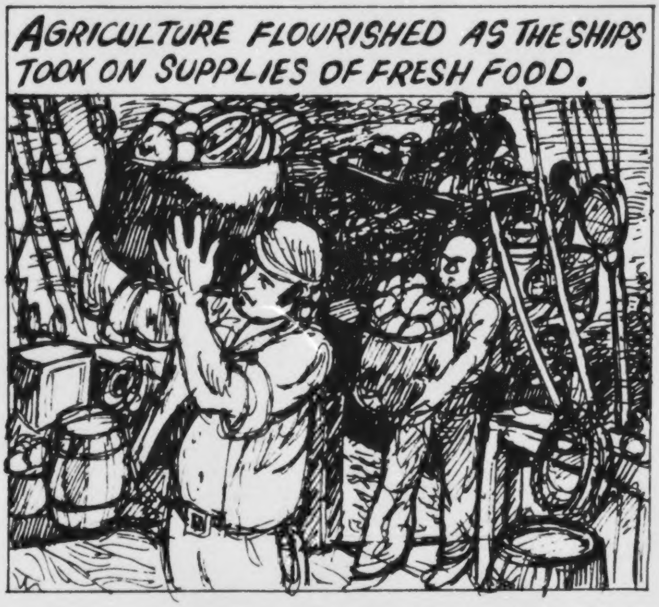
WE ARRANGED TO HAVE OUR WHALE OIL LOADED ONTO ANOTHER SHIP TO BE TAKEN BACK TO NEW ENGLAND. THE CREW WAS PAID PART OF ITS WAGES AND WE HEADED INTO TOWN FOR SOME LONG-AWAITED EXCITEMENT.

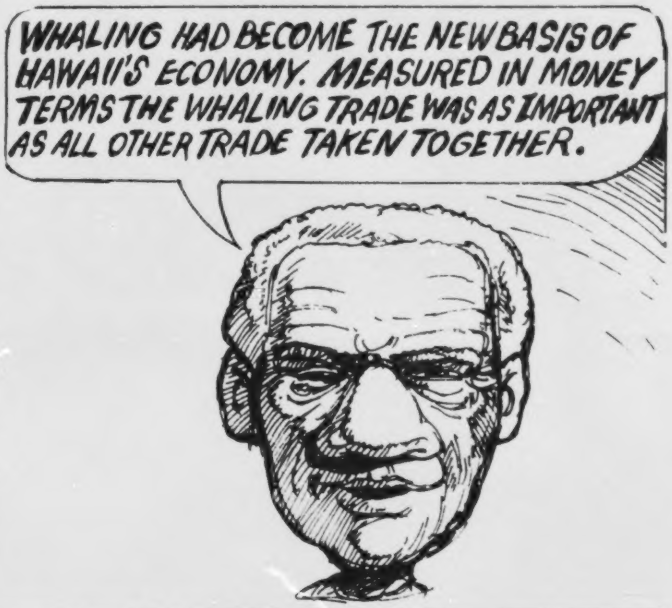


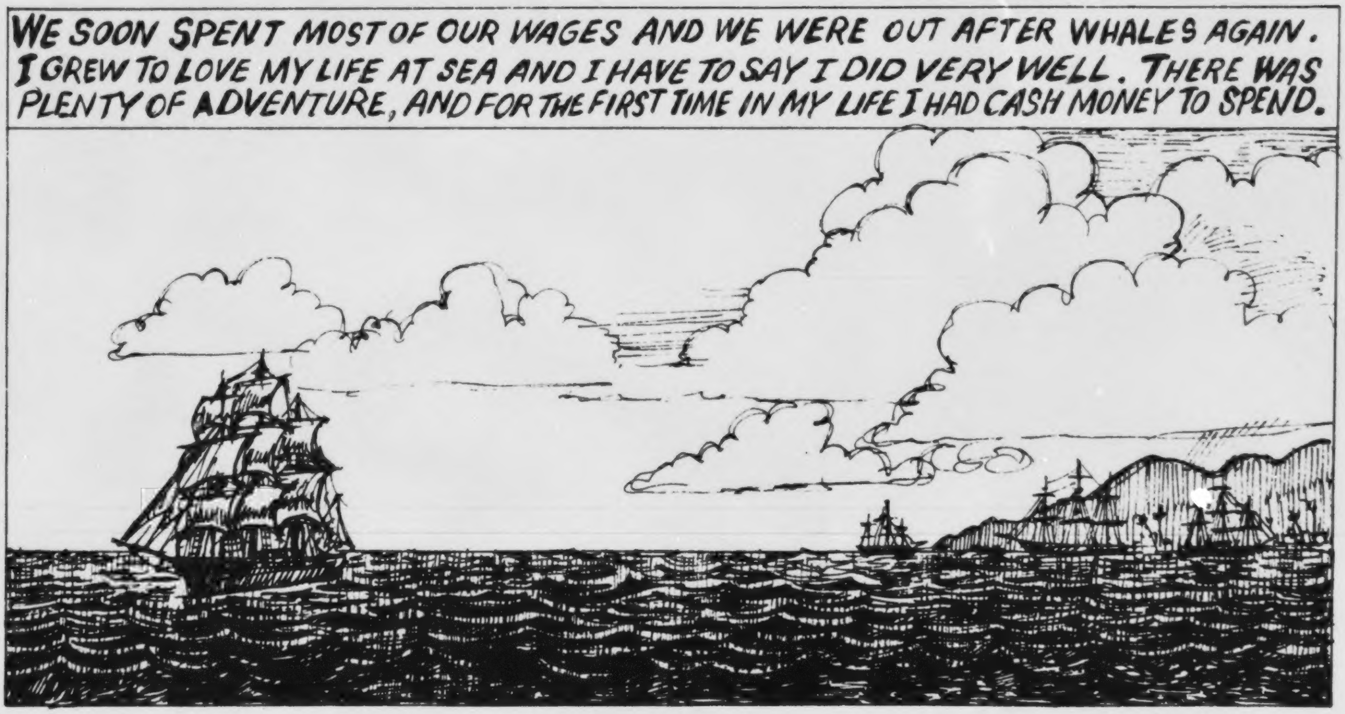
WHILE IN LAHAINA I COULD SEE WHAT WHALING MEANT TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY.

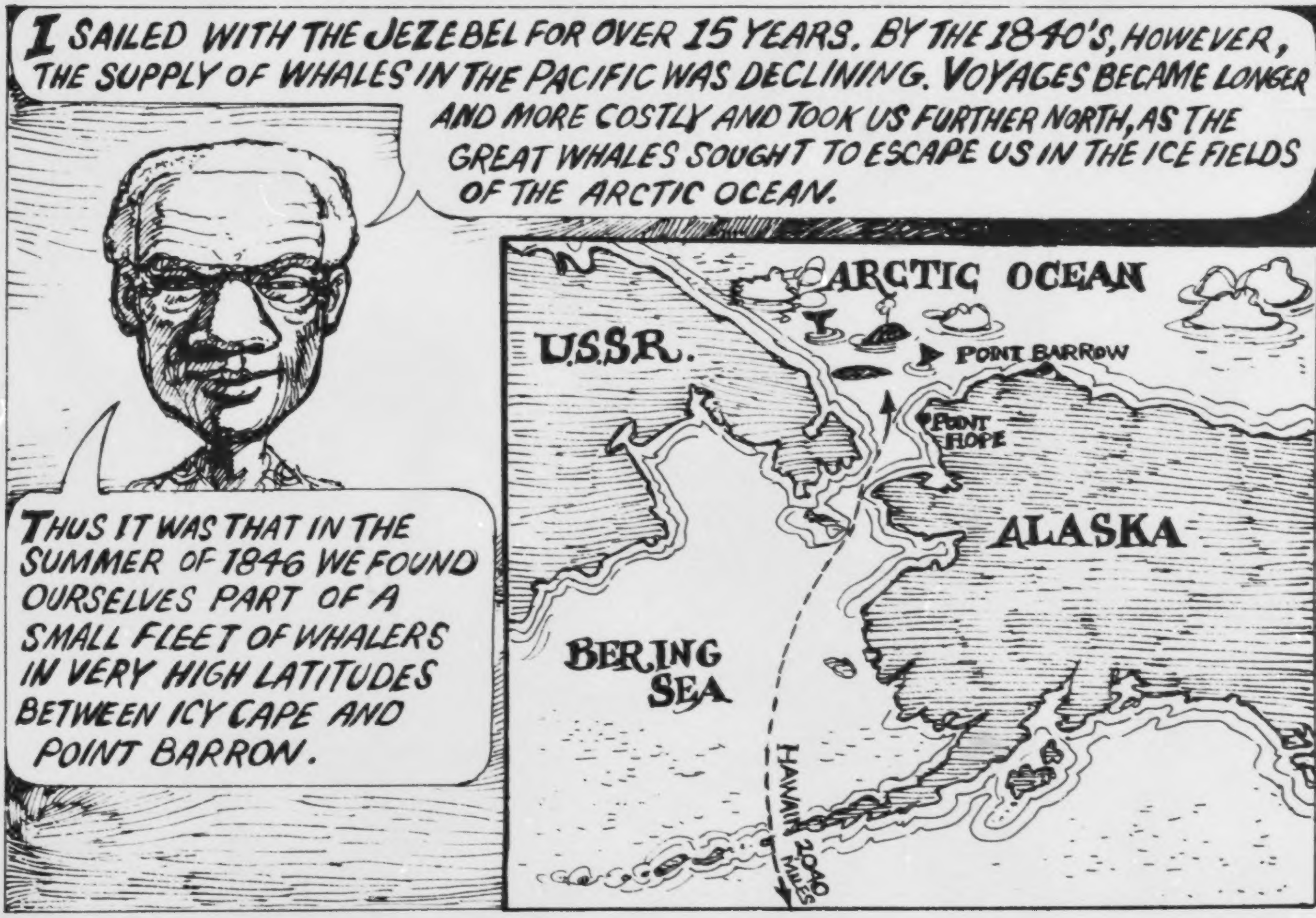

SALOON
SUPPLIES &
INN
HARPOONS ON SALE
SHIPPING AGENT
HI BOYS.
WHALERS WELCOME
HI!

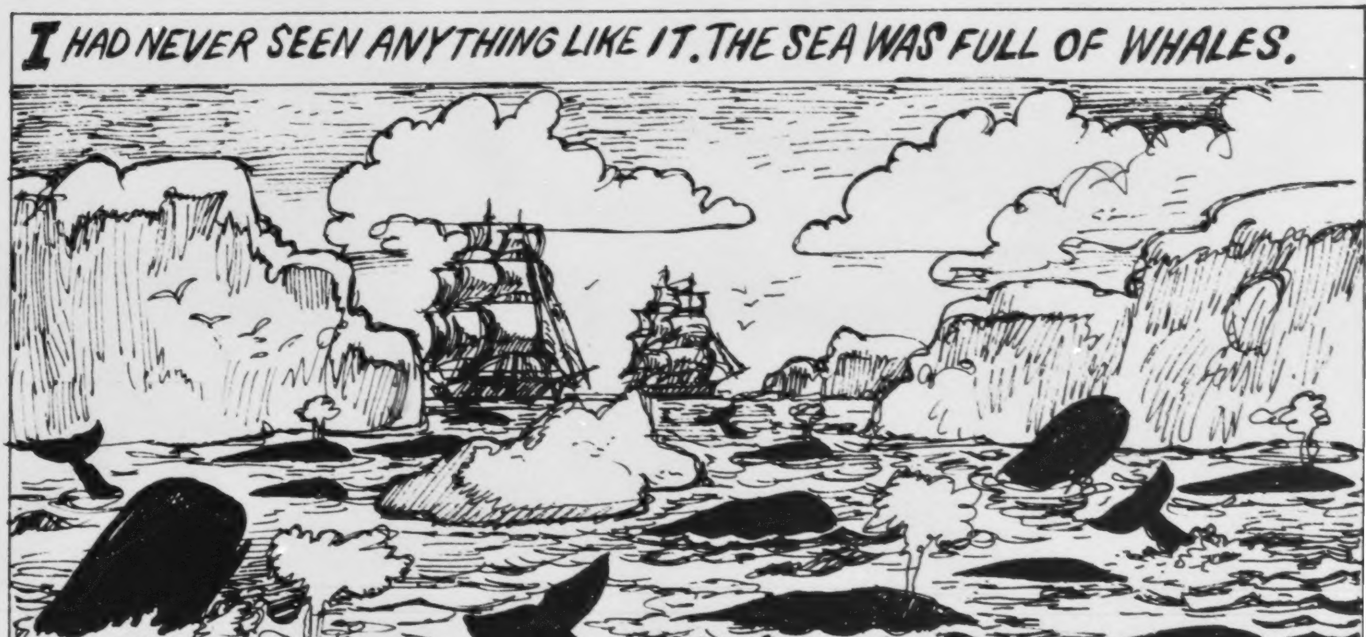

THE WHALING TRADE HAD CREATED MANY BUSINESSES....
Bakery
BARBER SHOP
ACME LAUNDRY
SAIL MAKER
The Carpenter
BLACKSMITH
HOTEL
BATH
SALOON
BOOTS


AGRICULTURE FLOURISHED AS THE SHIPS TOOK ON SUPPLIES OF FRESH FOOD.

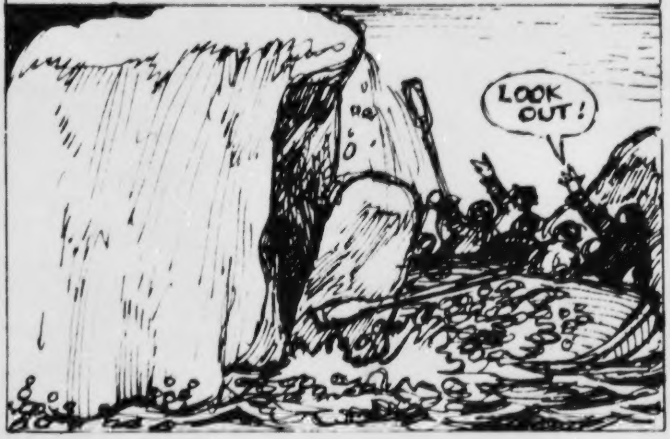

WHALING HAD BECOME THE NEW BASIS OF HAWAII'S ECONOMY. MEASURED IN MONEY TERMS THE WHALING TRADE WAS AS IMPORTANT AS ALL OTHER TRADE TAKEN TOGETHER.


WE SOON SPENT MOST OF OUR WAGES AND WE WERE OUT AFTER WHALES AGAIN. I GREW TO LOVE MY LIFE AT SEA AND I HAVE TO SAY I DID VERY WELL. THERE WAS PLENTY OF ADVENTURE, AND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MY LIFE I HAD CASH MONEY TO SPEND.

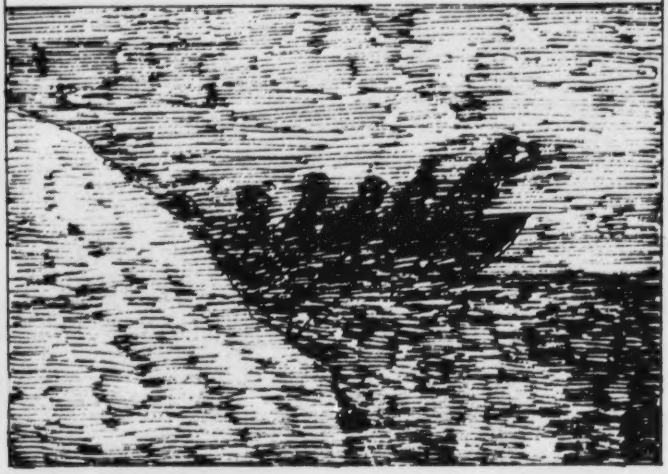

I SAILED WITH THE JEZEBEL FOR OVER 15 YEARS. BY THE 1840'S, HOWEVER, THE SUPPLY OF WHALES IN THE PACIFIC WAS DECLINING. VOYAGES BECAME LONGER AND MORE COSTLY AND TOOK US FURTHER NORTH, AS THE GREAT WHALES SOUGHT TO ESCAPE US IN THE ICE FIELDS OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.
THUS IT WAS THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1846 WE FOUND OURSELVES PART OF A SMALL FLEET OF WHALERS IN VERY HIGH LATITUDES BETWEEN ICY CAPE AND POINT BARRON.
ARCTIC OCEAN
U.S.S.R.
POINT BARROW
POINT HOPE
ALASKA
BERING SEA
HAWAII 2040 MILES


I HAD NEVER SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT. THE SEA WAS FULL OF WHALES.

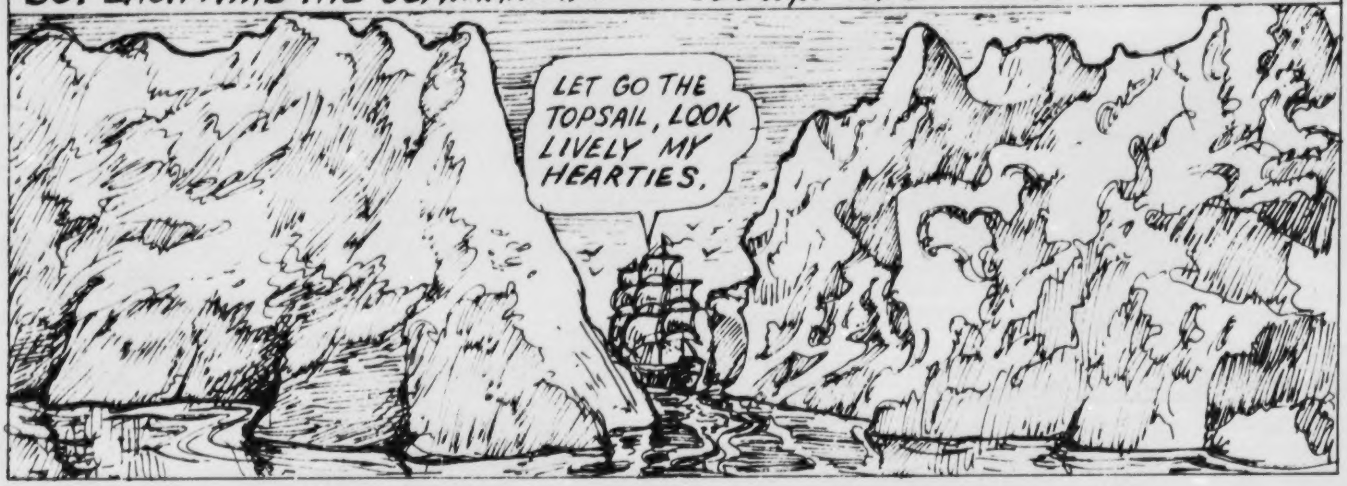
ICE, HOWEVER MADE THE CATCHING MORE DIFFICULT. WE RODE AMONG THE FLOWS, RISKING DISASTER IN OUR FRAIL BOATS.

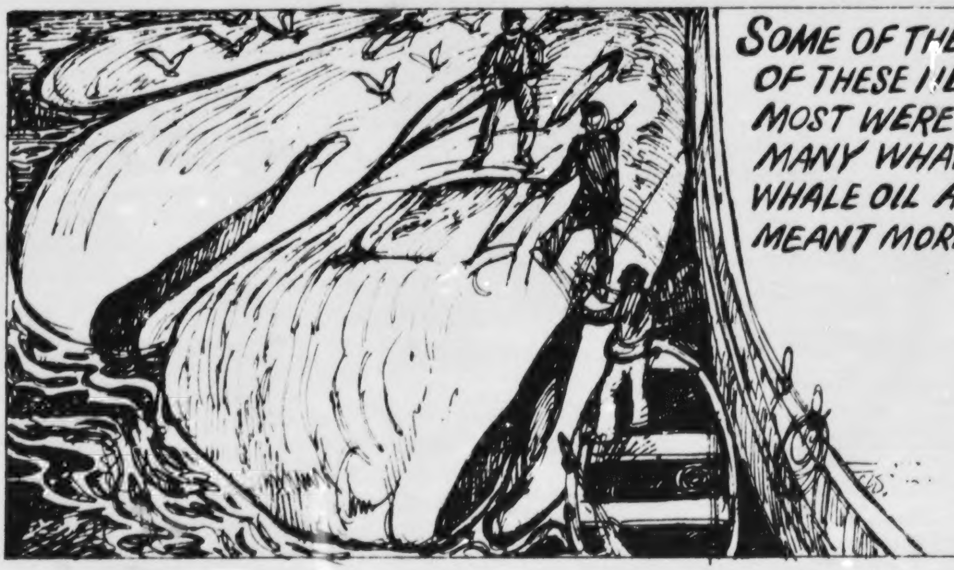


SOMETIMES THE ARCTIC FOG BECAME SO DENSE WE COULD NOT SEE A FOOT IN ANY DIRECTION.



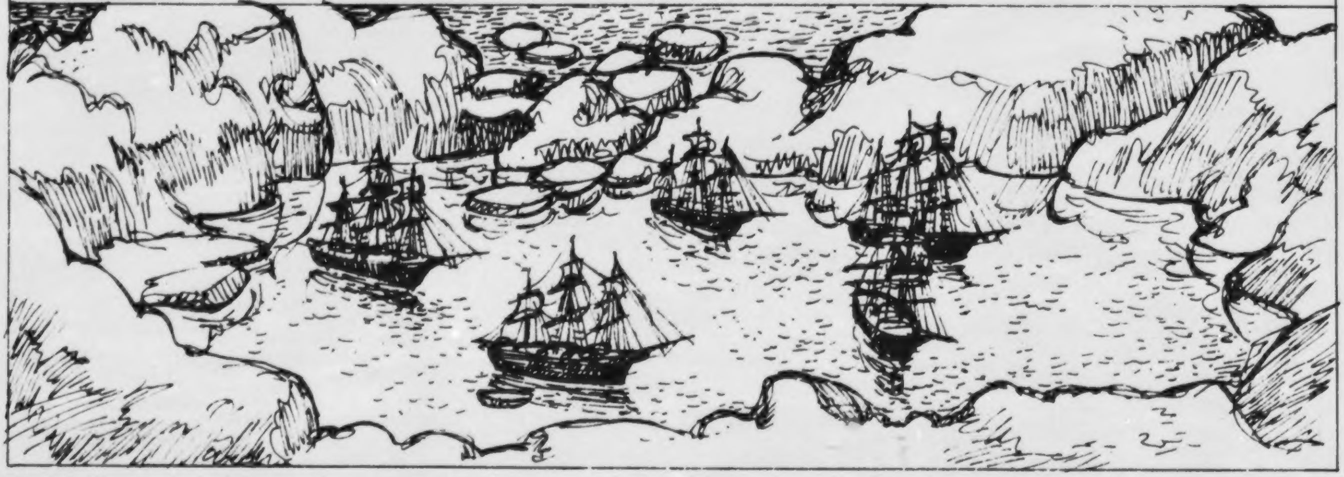
SEVERAL TIMES THE JEZEBEL WAS NEARLY CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, BUT EACHTIME THE SEAMANSHIP OF **UZZIAH** SAVED HER.


LET GO THE TOPSAIL, LOOK LIVELY MY HEARTIES.

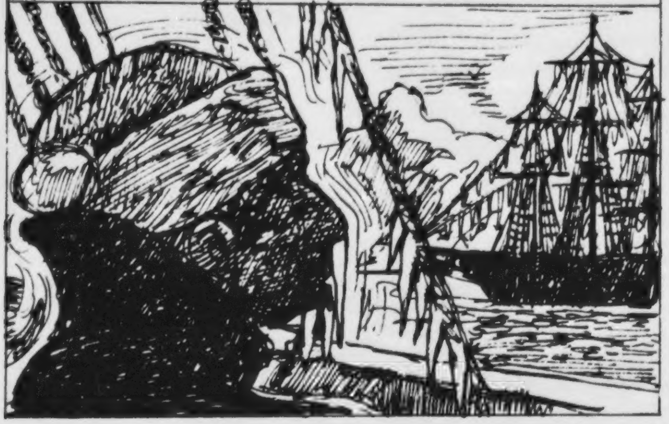


SOME OF THE MEN COMPLAINED OF THESE NEW DANGERS, BUT MOST WERE HAPPY TO HAVE SO MANY WHALES TO KILL. MORE WHALE OIL AND WHALE BONE MEANT MORE MONEY FOR US ALL.

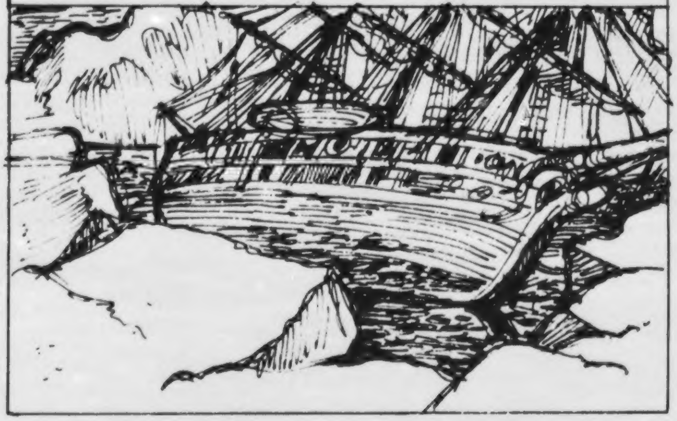
WE STAYED THROUGH AUGUST AND NEARLY HAD A FULL LOAD OF OIL WHEN DISASTER STRUCK. ONE SEPTEMBER MORNING, TWO GIGANTIC ICE FLOES MOVED INTO TRAP OUR SHIP – AND THE OTHERS IN OUR FLEET.



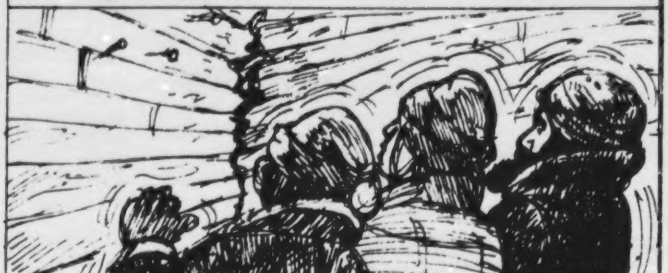
IT GREW COLDER AND COLDER AND SOON THE SHIPS LAY HELPLESS IN THE ICY GRIP OF THE FROZEN SEA.



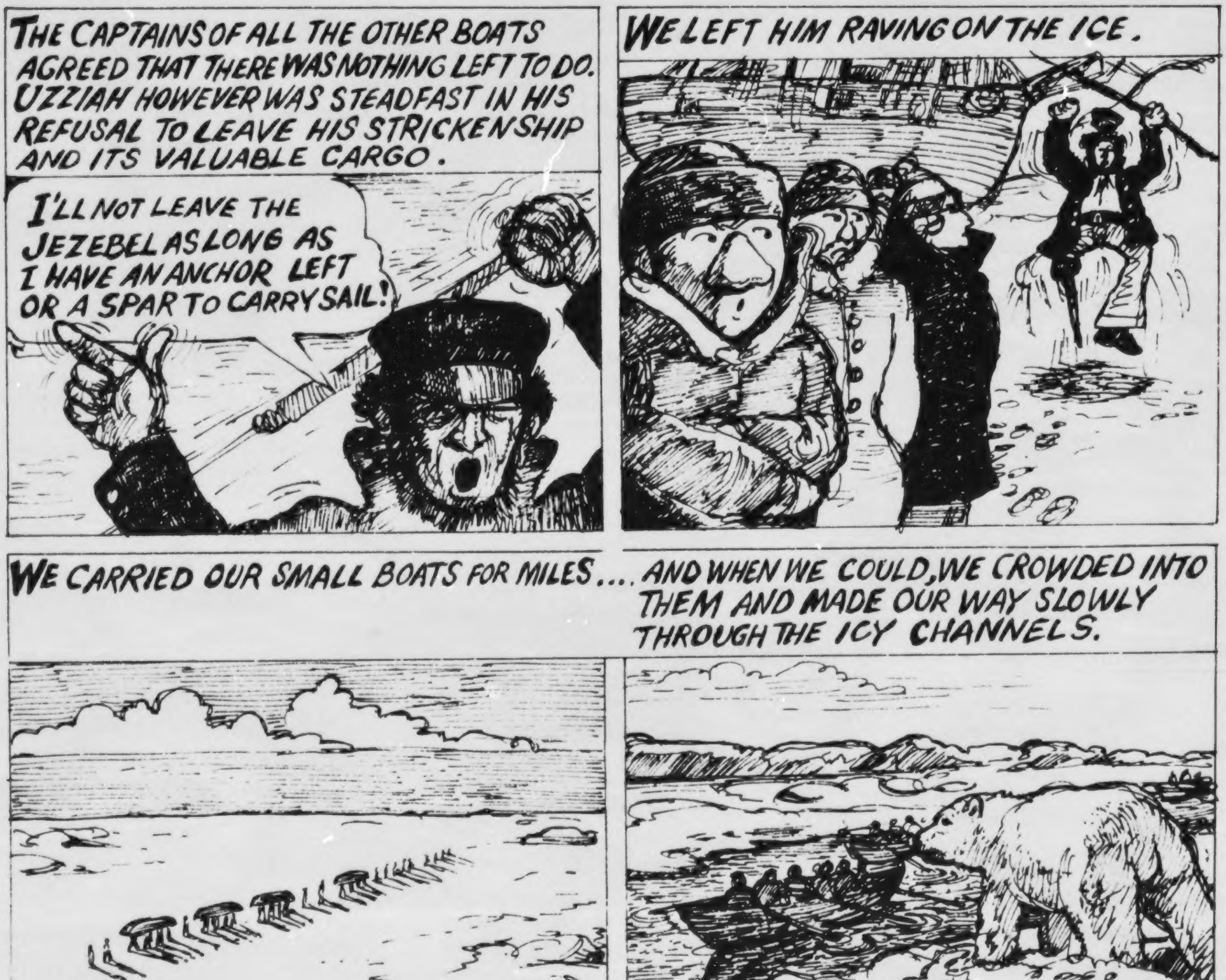
SOON A GALE BLEW UP. THE WIND SHRIEKED AND THE ICE MOVED AND PITCHED VIOLENTLY.

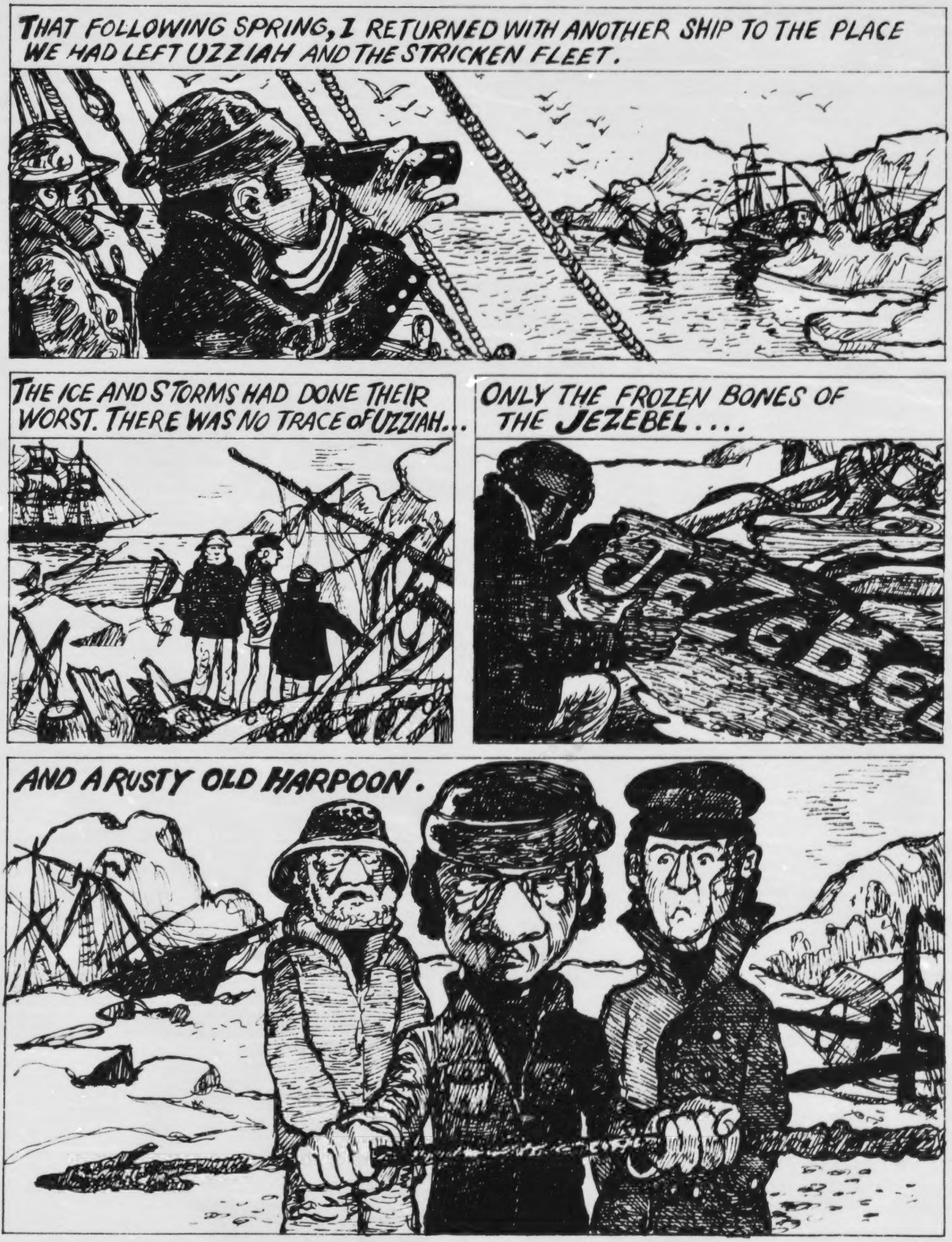


SUDDENLY, FROM INSIDE OUR SHIP WE FELT A TERRIBLE IMPACT AND HEARD THE SICKENING NOISE OF SHATTERING TIMBERS. THE ICE WAS CRUSHING THE JEZEBEL LIKE AN EGG.



IT CLEARED THE NEXT DAY BUT OUR FATE WAS PLAIN. WE WOULD HAVE TO ABANDON OUR SHIPS AND WALK ALMOST 100 MILES ACROSS THE ICE TO THE SAFETY OF A SETTLEMENT FURTHER SOUTH.


THE CAPTAINS OF ALL THE OTHER BOATS AGREED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING LEFT TO DO. UZZIAH HOWEVER WAS STEADFAST IN HIS REFUSAL TO LEAVE HIS STRICKEN SHIP AND ITS VALUABLE CARGO.
I'LL NOT LEAVE THE JEZEBEL AS LONG AS I HAVE AN ANCHOR LEFT OR A SPAR TO CARRY SAIL!
WE LEFT HIM RAVING ON THE ICE.
WE CARRIED OUR SMALL BOATS FOR MILES....
AND WHEN WE COULD, WE CROWDED INTO THEM AND MADE OUR WAY SLOWLY THROUGH THE ICY CHANNELS.
AFTER 26 DAYS OF FREEZING COLD AND NEAR STARVATION, WE REACHED THE SAFETY OF POINT HOPE.
THANK HEAVEN! WE'VE MADE IT!


THAT FOLLOWING SPRING, I RETURNED WITH ANOTHER SHIP TO THE PLACE WE HAD LEFT UZZIAH AND THE STRICKEN FLEET.
THE ICE AND STORMS HAD DONE THEIR WORST. THERE WAS NO TRACE OF UZZIAH...
ONLY THE FROZEN BONES OF THE JEZEBEL....
JEZEBEL
AND A RUSTY OLD HARPOON.

EPISODE IV

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, men hunted whales mainly for their oil. Most of the oil was used for making candles and lighting lamps.

The first whaling in the Pacific was believed to be around 1790. But the real flood of whaling ships did not descend upon the Hawaiian Islands until around the 1820's when news spread of the discovery of rich sperm whale grounds off the coast of Japan, which was then 40 days' sail from Hawaii. After 1840, with diminishing returns from the Japan and Yellow Seas, new whaling grounds were discovered further north off the northwest coast and, even later, in the Arctic Ocean about a month's sail from the Islands. Hawaii, being centrally located in these Pacific whaling grounds, was an ideal location for whalers to stop to repair their ships and to restock their provisions, especially during the winter months which brought stormy weather to the northern waters. Lahaina, on Maui, was an especially popular anchorage because Lahaina bay was such a large and sheltered body of water that it could accommodate hundreds of ships at one time.

The period of prosperity for whaling lasted until around 1860. The whaling trade declined rapidly after the American Civil War due to the growing scarcity of whales. At its peak, more than 500 whaling ships stopped in Hawaii in a year. But in 1880, only 16 whalers arrived in the Islands.

The whaling trade had a number of important effects. It gave continued encouragement to diversified farming after the decline of fur and sandalwood trades. Perhaps, more significantly, it contributed to the dilution of native Hawaiian culture, particularly around the seaports such as Honolulu, Lahaina, and Hilo where natives mingled with large numbers of visiting sailors and some permanent derelict seamen and were exposed to foreign ways.

EPISODE IV QUESTIONS

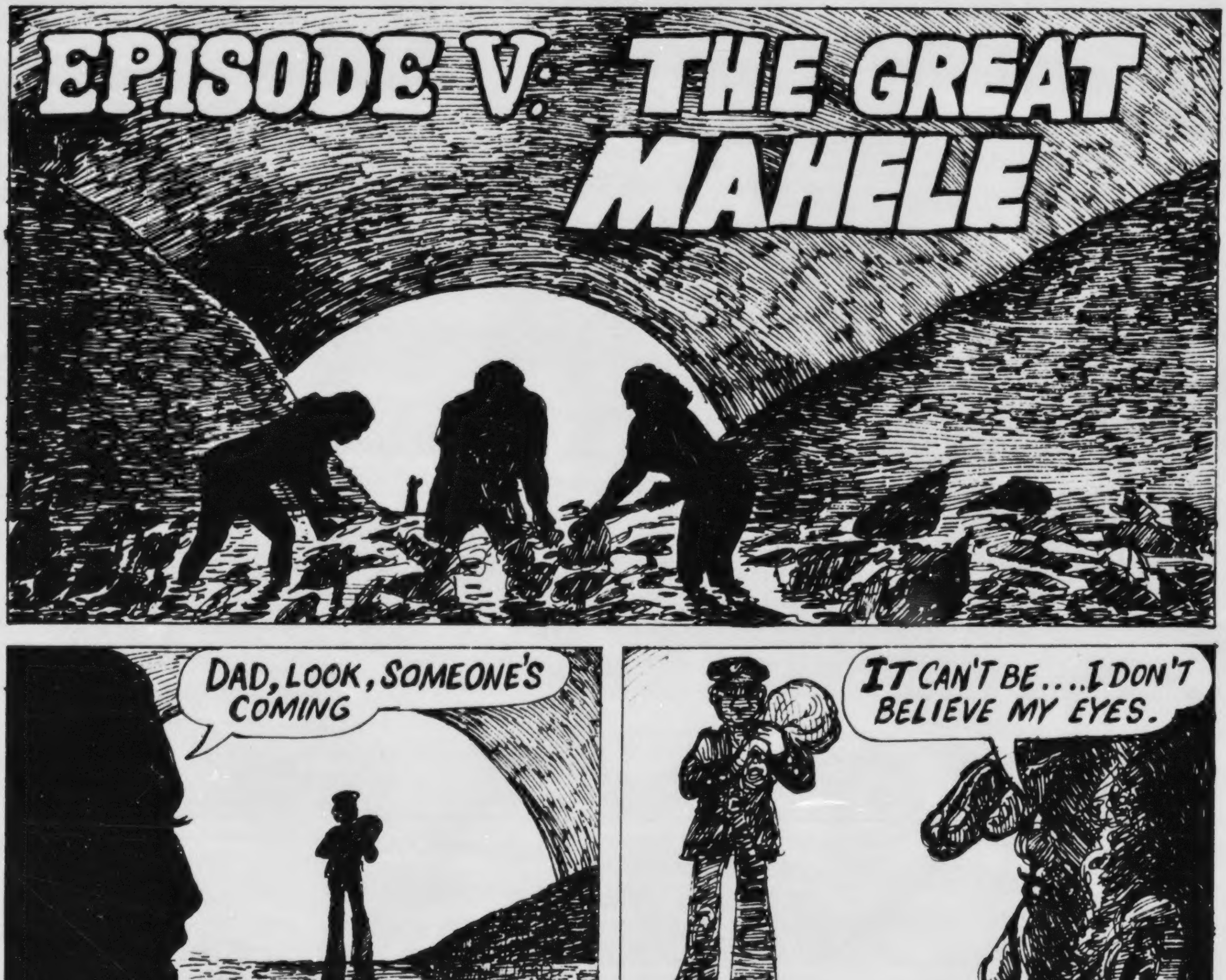
1. It is reported that many Hawaiians signed on for duty on American and European whaling ships in the 1800's. Why do you think these Hawaiians wanted to go to sea on "haole" ships?

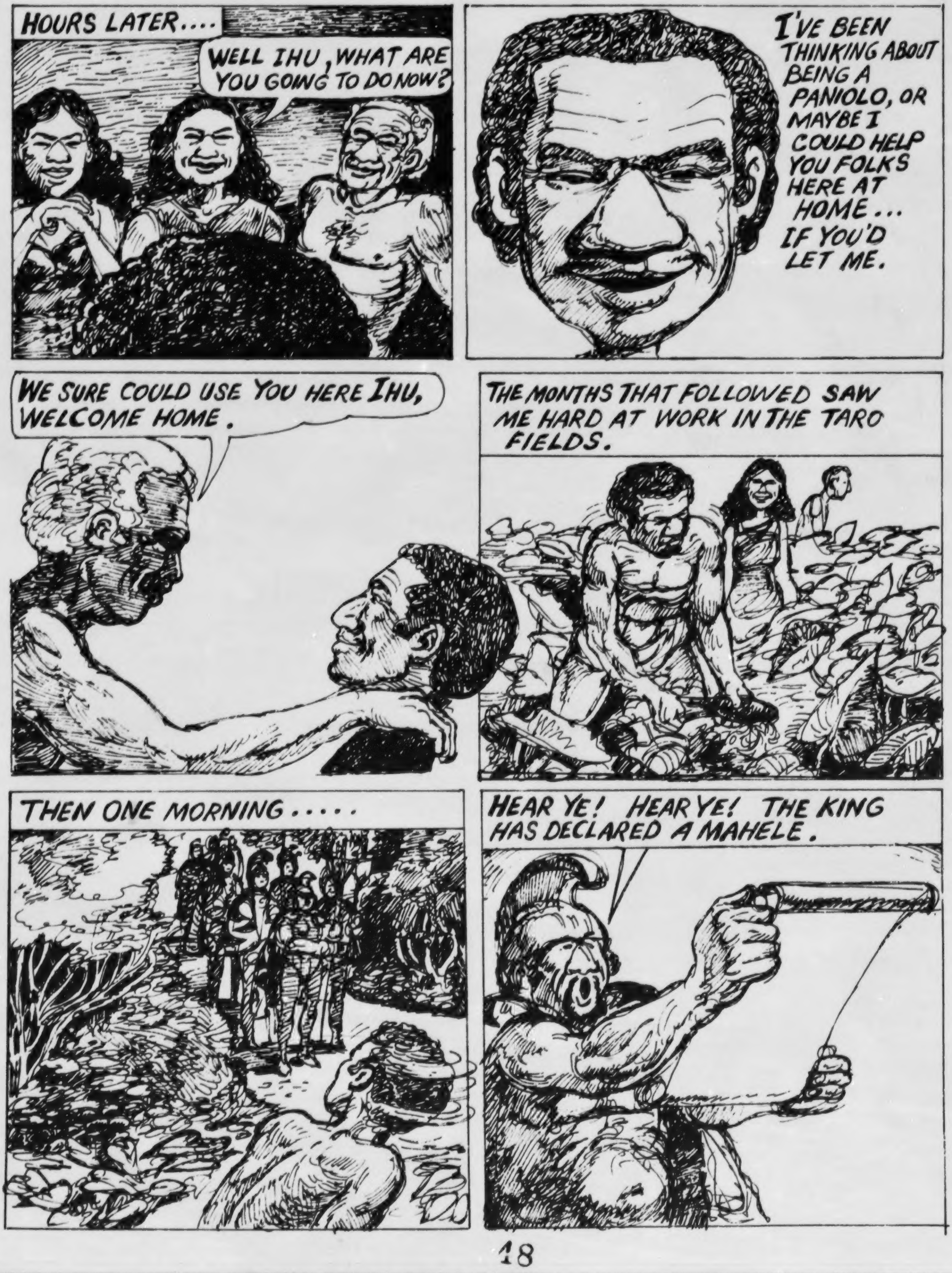
2. How did the whaling trade affect Hawaii's economy? What kinds of businesses were encouraged by the whaling trade?

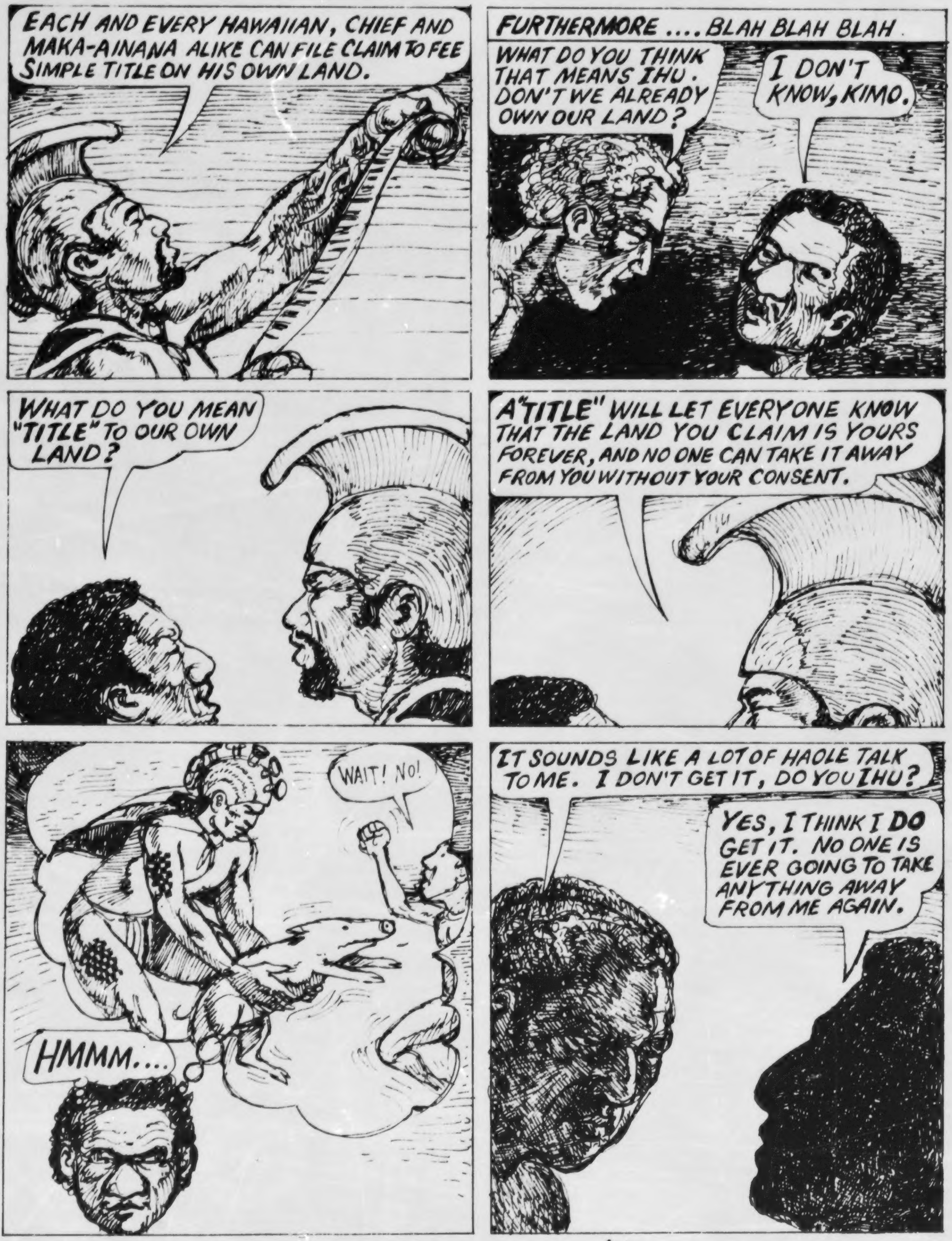
3. What was the main reason for the decline of the whaling trade after 1860?

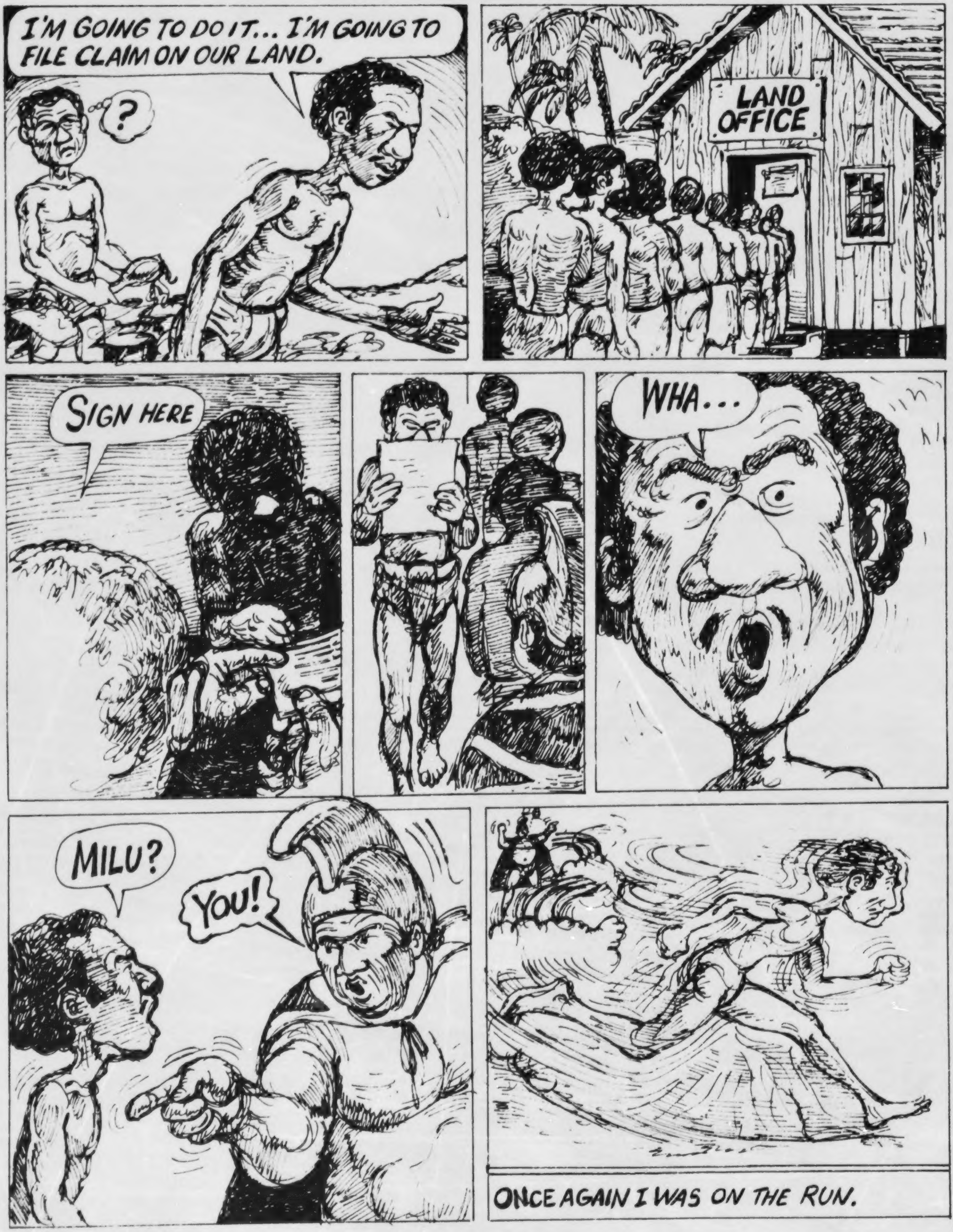
4. How did the whaling trade affect Hawaiian culture? Do you think these effects were good or bad?

EPISODE V: THE GREAT MAHELE


DAD, LOOK, SOMEONE'S COMING
IT CAN'T BE....I DON'T BELIEVE MY EYES.
IHU!


HOURS LATER....
WELL IHU, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO NOW?
I'VE BEEN THINKING ABOUT BEING A PANIOLO, OR MAYBE I COULD HELP YOU FOLKS HERE AT HOME... IF YOU'D LET ME.
WE SURE COULD USE YOU HERE IHU, WELCOME HOME.
THE MONTHS THAT FOLLOWED SAW ME HARD AT WORK IN THE TARO FIELDS.
THEN ONE MORNING.....
HEAR YE! HEAR YE! THE KING HAS DECLARED A MAHELE.


EACH AND EVERY HAWAIIAN, CHIEF AND MAKA-AINANA ALIKE CAN FILE CLAIM TO FEE SIMPLE TITLE ON HIS OWN LAND.
FURTHERMORE .... BLAH BLAH BLAH.
WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT MEANS IHU. DON'T WE ALREADY OWN OUR LAND?
I DON'T KNOW, KIMO.
WHAT DO YOU MEAN "TITLE" TO OUR OWN LAND?
A "TITLE" WILL LET EVERYONE KNOW THAT THE LAND YOU CLAIM IS YOURS FOREVER, AND NO ONE CAN TAKE IT AWAY FROM YOU WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT.
WAIT! NO!
HMMM....
IT SOUNDS LIKE A LOT OF HAOLE TALK TO ME. I DON'T GET IT, DO YOU IHU?
YES, I THINK I DO GET IT. NO ONE IS EVER GOING TO TAKE ANYTHING AWAY FROM ME AGAIN.


I'M GOING TO DO IT... I'M GOING TO FILE CLAIM ON OUR LAND.
?
LAND OFFICE
SIGN HERE
WHA...
MILU?
YOU!
ONCE AGAIN I WAS ON THE RUN.

EPISODE V

At the time of Captain Cook's arrival in Hawaii, the Islands were still independent. Society was feudal in structure. That is to say, the chieftan of each island was the acknowledged king and the lord and proprietor of the land. All persons held land at his discretion and upon payment of taxes. The chieftan gave rights to hold moku and ahupua'a to lesser chiefs who in turn distributed rights over smaller jurisdictions to those of lower rank, and ultimately down to the individual kuleanas, which were small plots of land held by commoners.

Nowadays, when someone dies, their property, including any land they may own, may be passed on to friends or relatives. In ancient Hawaii, however, no one held hereditary rights to land. Even for the alii, upon death, their lands reverted to the king, and were often redistributed to others. When Kamehameha I united all the Islands by conquest at the beginning of the 19th century, he distributed the subject lands to his friends and followers. There then evolved essentially automatic succession, something like what we have today, whereby land passed from a tenant to his designed successor, although a tenant did not secure fee simple (ownership) title.

Not long after the haoles came, there was much agitation for major land reform to allow fee simple ownership of land. It was argued that fee simple ownership would encourage the in-flow of much needed capital into Hawaii, and would also encourage native productivity because no longer need anyone fear arbitrary dispossession. However, concern too was expressed that foreigners would take over the country if they also were given right to own land in fee simple.

A sequence of events led to the Great Mahele in 1848 which gave natives the right to file for fee simple title to the lands which they occupied and cultivated. In 1850, foreigners were also given right to own land in fee.

For the first time in history, the common man owned part of the land. However, the Hawaiians did not know very much about law, and many of them did not bother to sign the legal papers that they were supposed to in order to make the land theirs. Most of those who did sign the papers sold their land to haoles. The haoles knew that they could make great profits from the land. The Hawaiians, on the other hand, did not fully understand the concept of private property.

Thus, the Great Mahele, which was supposed to make it possible for the Hawaiians to own part of the land, simply transferred much of the land from the king to the haoles. Few Hawaiians really benefited.

TABLE

Under the Great Mahele, the land was divided approximately as follows:

	ACRES
Crown lands reserved for the king's use	984,000
Lands granted to the chiefs	1,619,000
Government lands, as distinct from crown lands.	1,495,000
Lands granted to commoners	28,000
	4,126,000

EPISODE V QUESTIONS

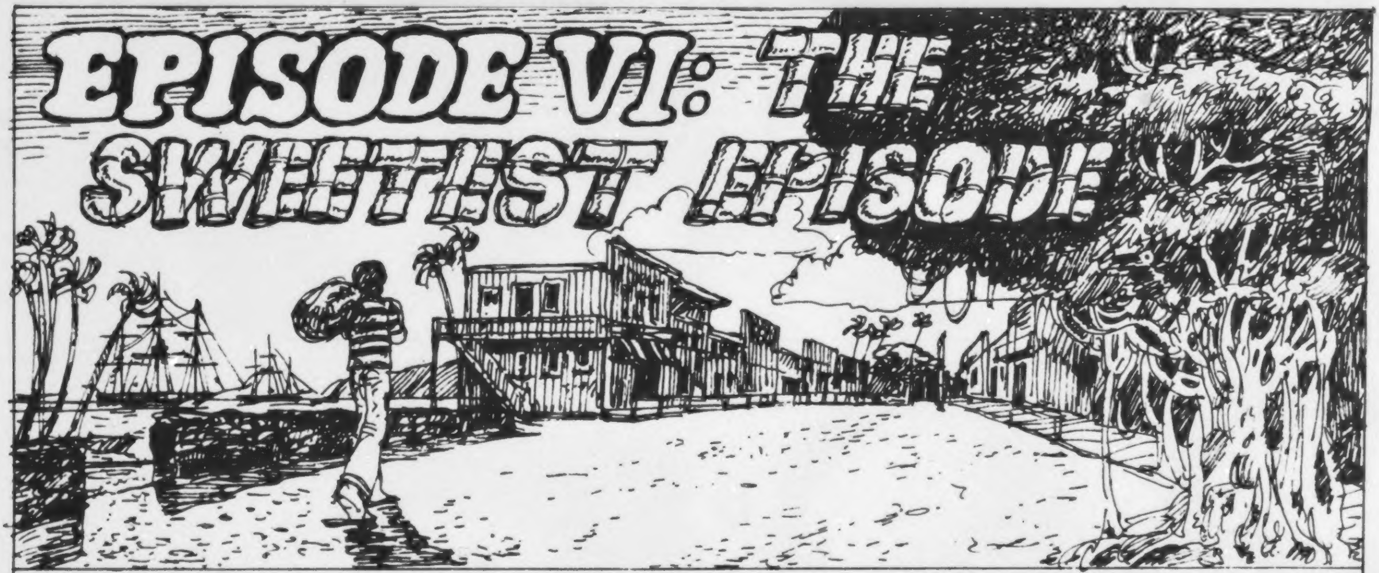
1. What was the Great Mahele? Explain briefly and in your own words.

2. Under the Mahele, who received most of the land?

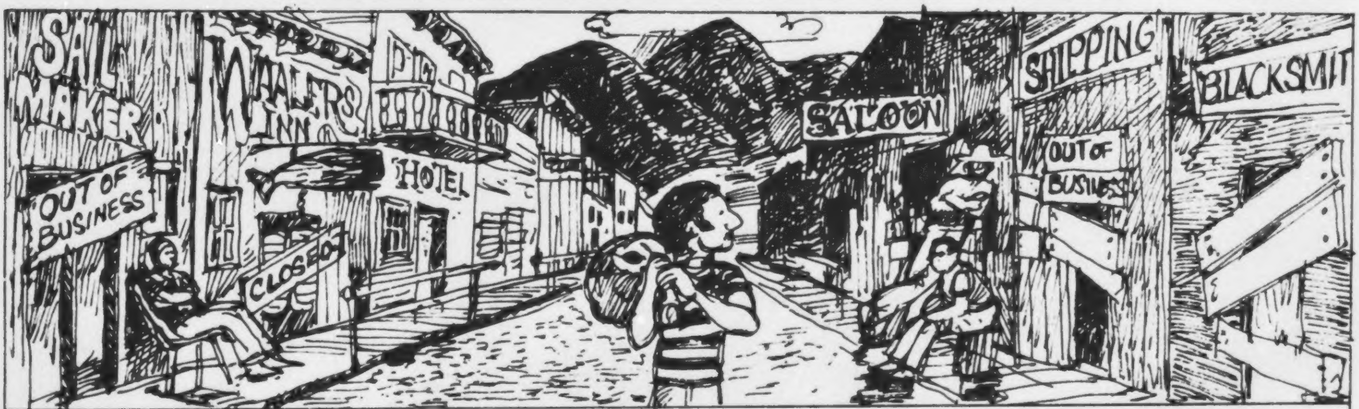
3. What happened to most of the land that was originally given to the commoners?

4. Do you think the Great Mahele was good for Hawaii? Why or why not?

EPISODE VI: THE SWEETEST EPISODE

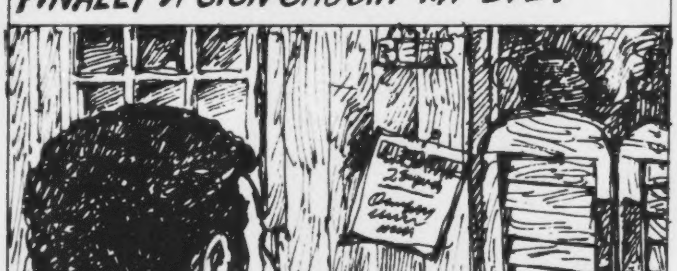


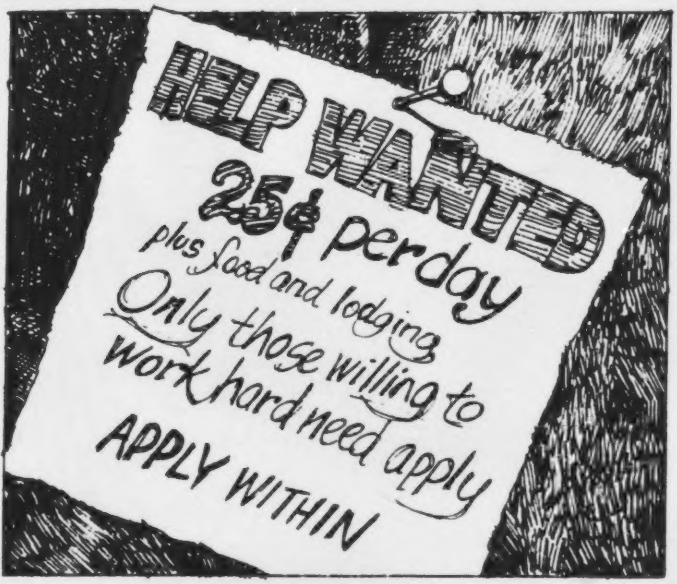
AFTER LEAVING HOME I WANDERED FROM ISLAND TO ISLAND FOR MANY YEARS WORKING AT ANY JOB I COULD GET . . . . FINALLY I WOUND UP IN LAHAINA. I WAS PENNILESS AND SAD.

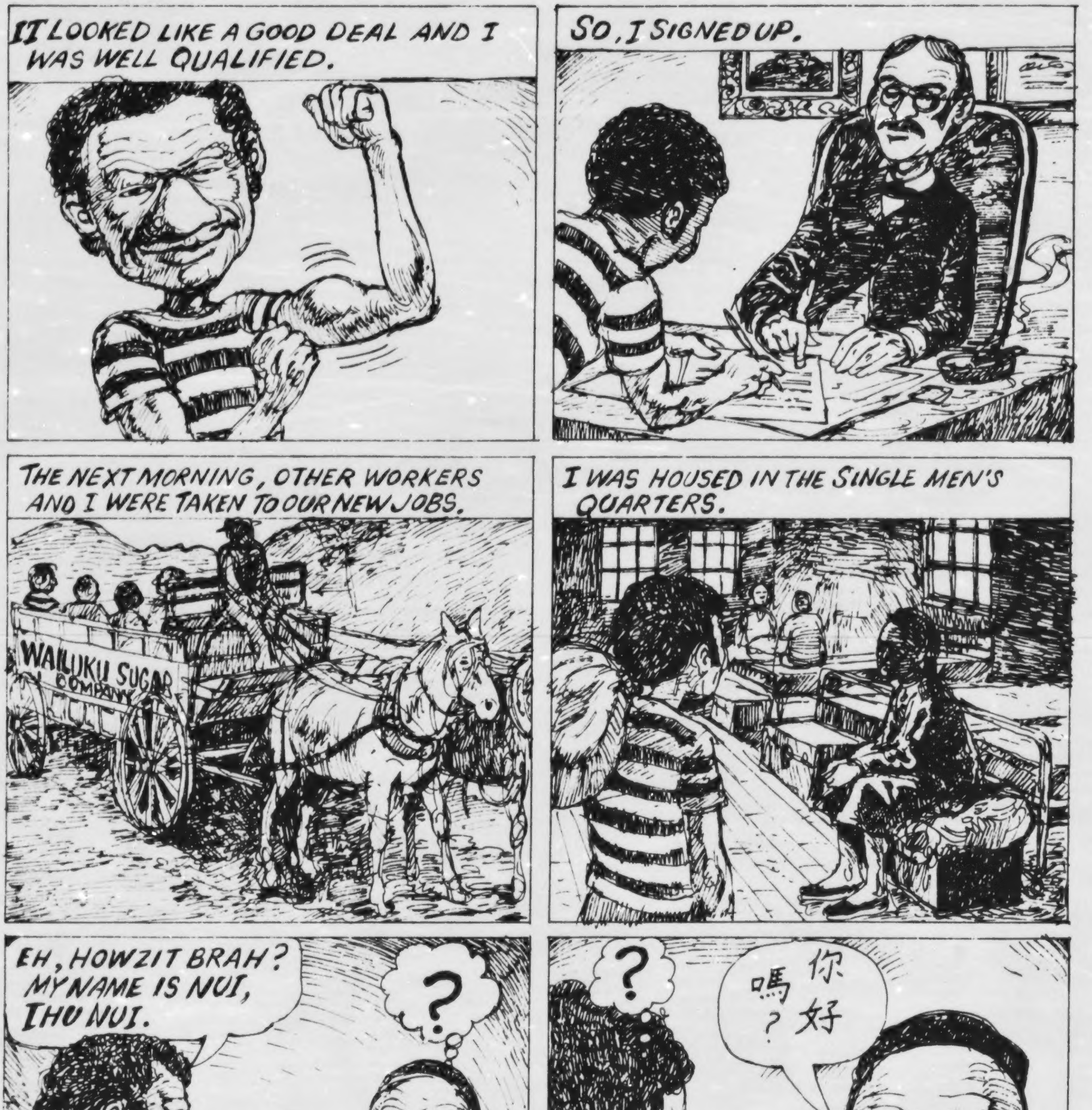

SAIL MAKER
WHALERS INN
HOTEL
OUT OF BUSINESS
CLOSED
SALOON
SHIPPING
OUT OF BUSINESS
BLACKSMIT

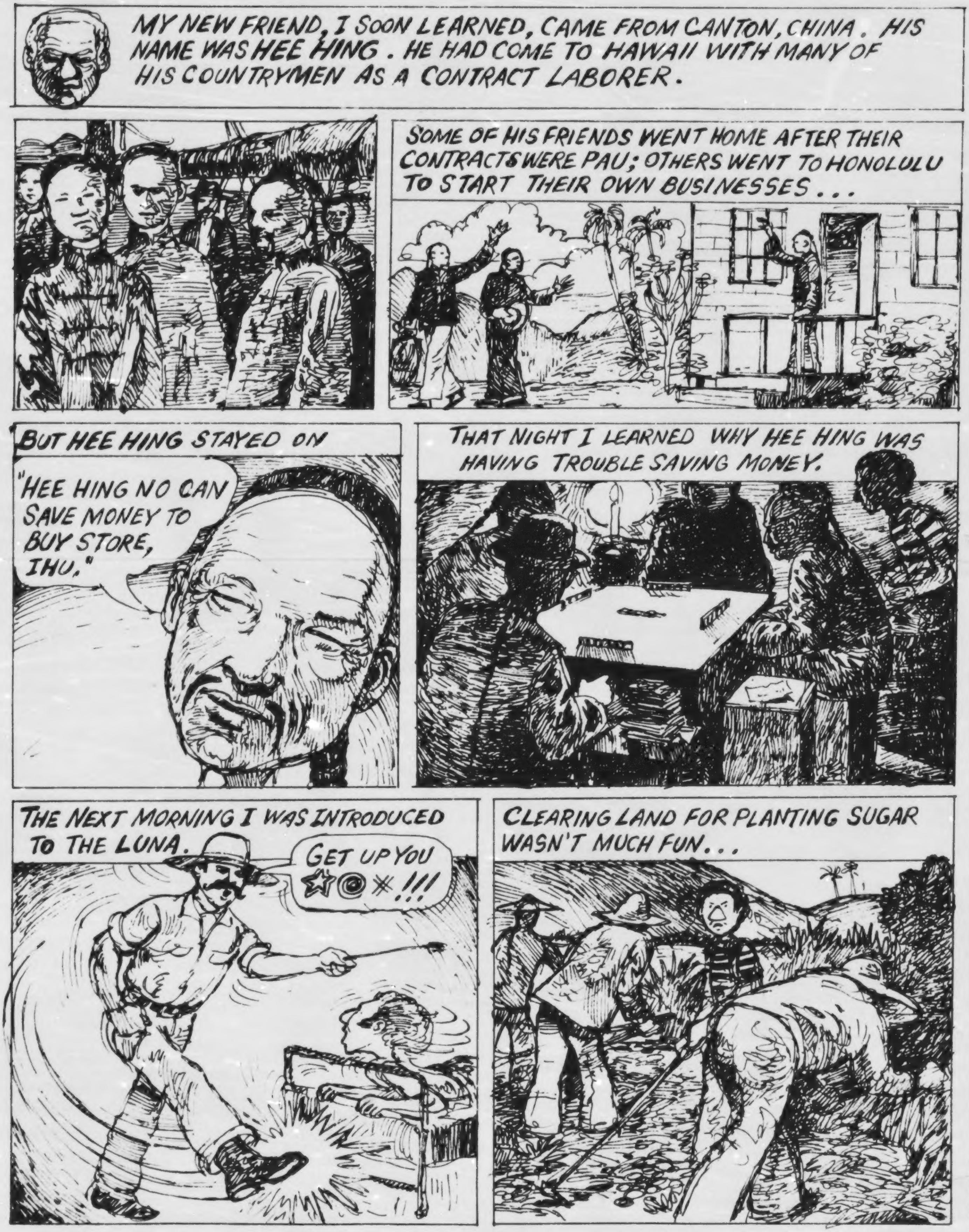
I HAD THOUGHT I MIGHT GO BACK TO WHALING, BACK TO THE SEA, BUT THERE WERE NO JOBS

FINALLY A SIGN CAUGHT MY EYE.

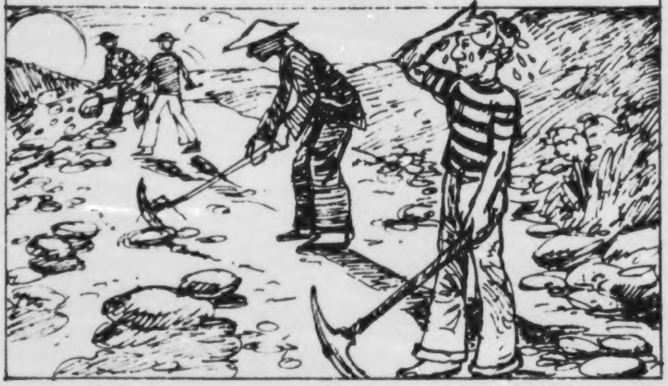



HELP WANTED
25¢ perday
plus food and lodging
Only those willing to work hard need apply
APPLY WITHIN

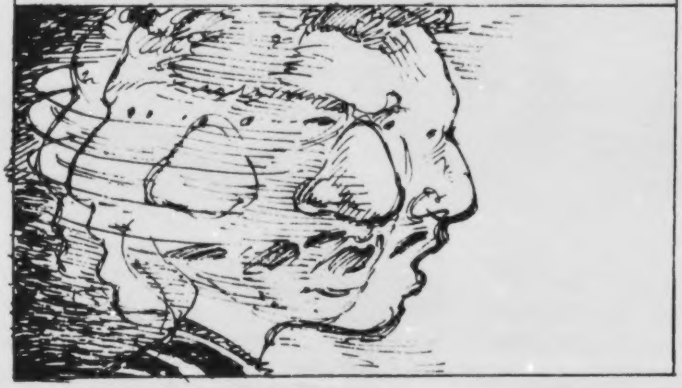

IT LOOKED LIKE A GOOD DEAL AND I WAS WELL QUALIFIED.
SO, I SIGNED UP.
THE NEXT MORNING, OTHER WORKERS AND I WERE TAKEN TO OUR NEW JOBS.
WAILUKU SUGAR COMPANY
I WAS HOUSED IN THE SINGLE MEN'S QUARTERS.
EH, HOWZIT BRAH? MY NAME IS NUI, IHU NUI.
?
?
你好嗎？

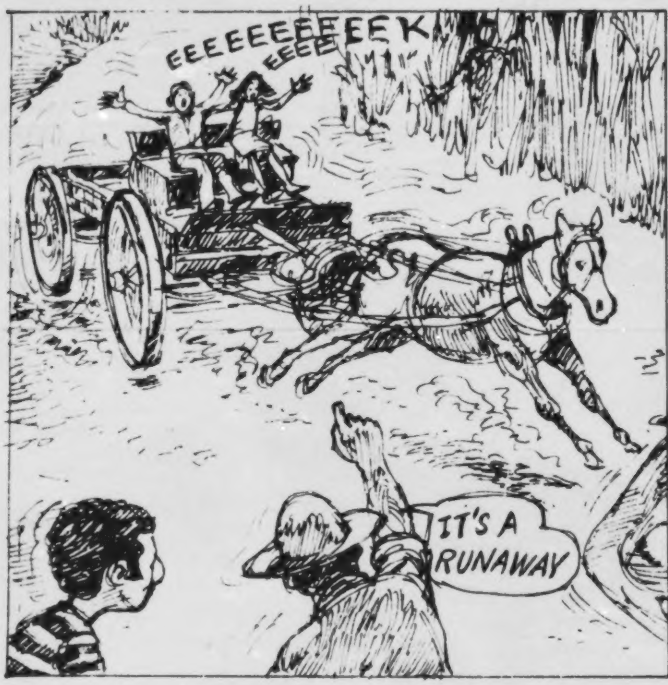

MY NEW FRIEND, I SOON LEARNED, CAME FROM CANTON, CHINA. HIS NAME WAS HEE HING. HE HAD COME TO HAWAII WITH MANY OF HIS COUNTRYMEN AS A CONTRACT LABORER.
SOME OF HIS FRIENDS WENT HOME AFTER THEIR CONTRACTS WERE PAU; OTHERS WENT TO HONOLULU TO START THEIR OWN BUSINESSES...
BUT HEE HING STAYED ON
"HEE HING NO CAN SAVE MONEY TO BUY STORE, IHU."
THAT NIGHT I LEARNED WHY HEE HING WAS HAVING TROUBLE SAVING MONEY.
THE NEXT MORNING I WAS INTRODUCED TO THE LUNA.
GET UP YOU ☆◎✳!!!
CLEARING LAND FOR PLANTING SUGAR WASN'T MUCH FUN...

AND BUILDING ROADS WAS HOT AND MISERABLE WORK.

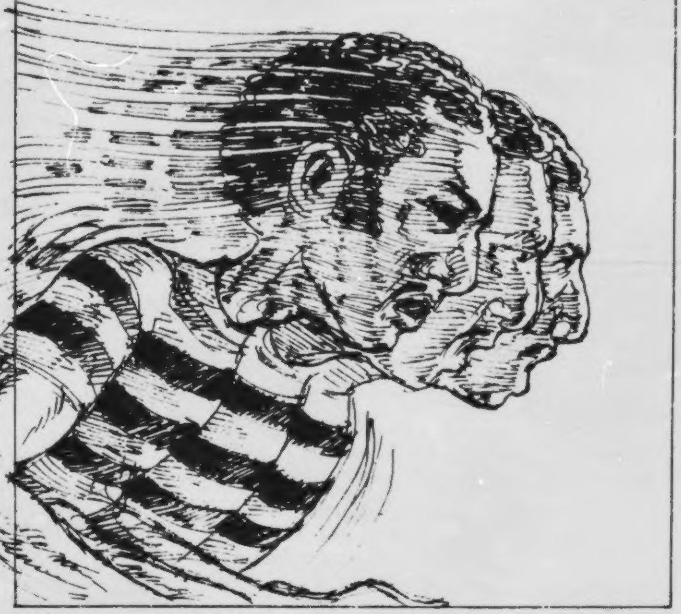


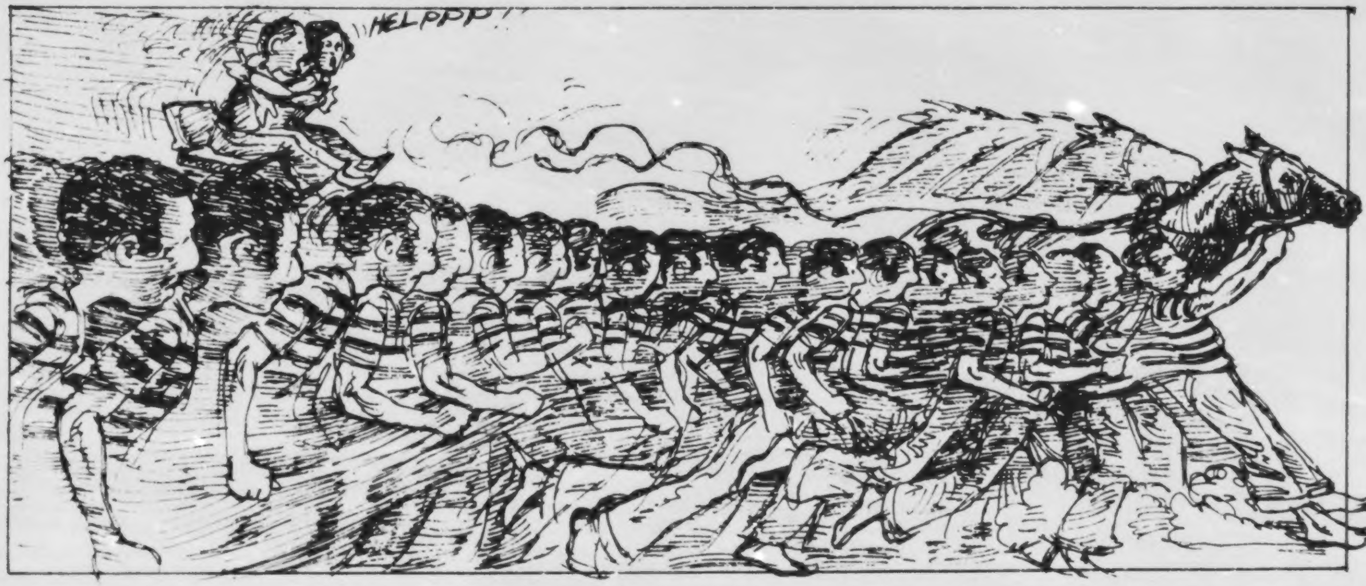
ONE DAY WHILE I WAS OUT LOADING CANE, I WAS STARTLED BY A SCREAM.

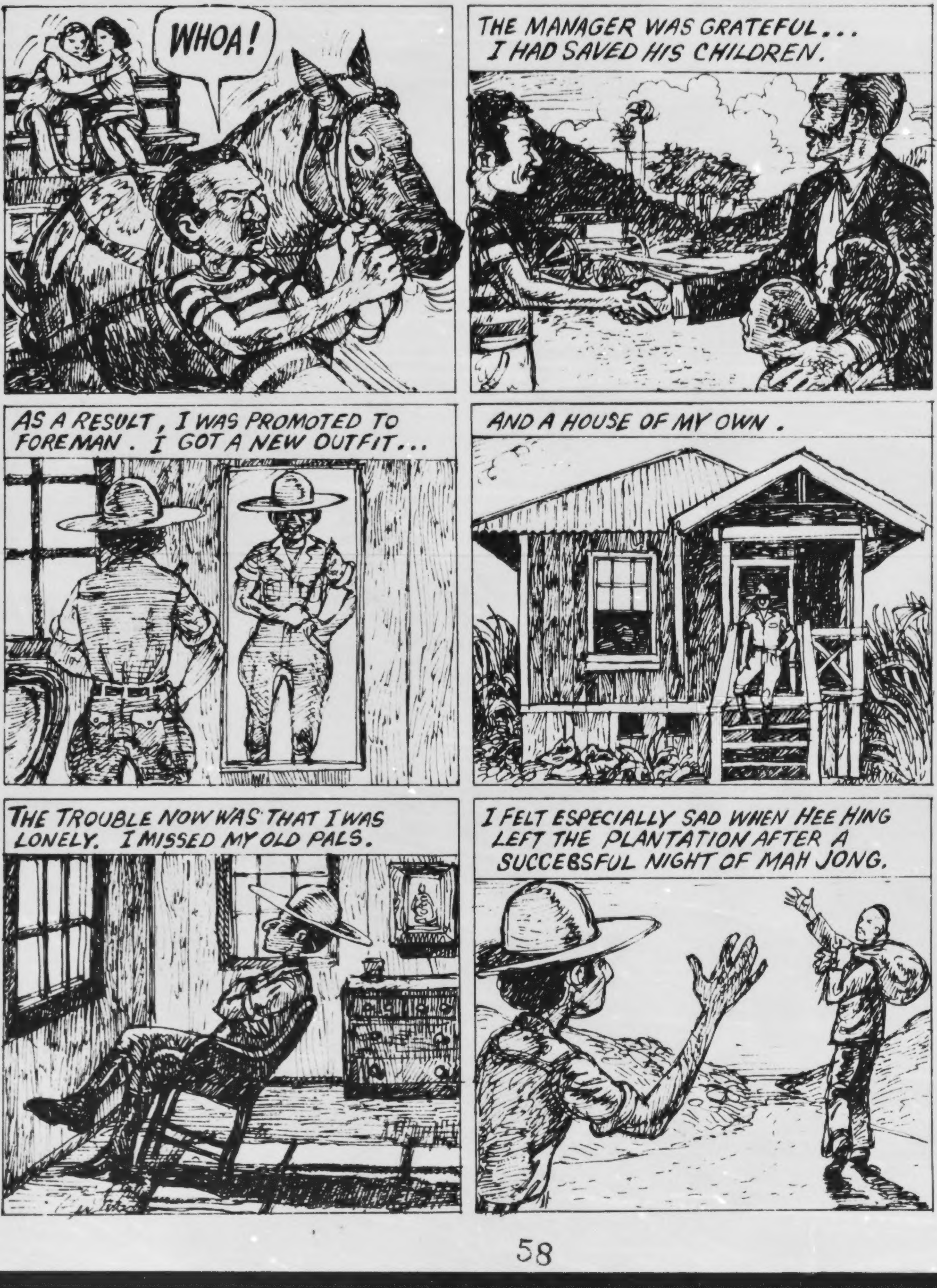



EEEEEEEEEEEK
EEEE
IT'S A RUNAWAY

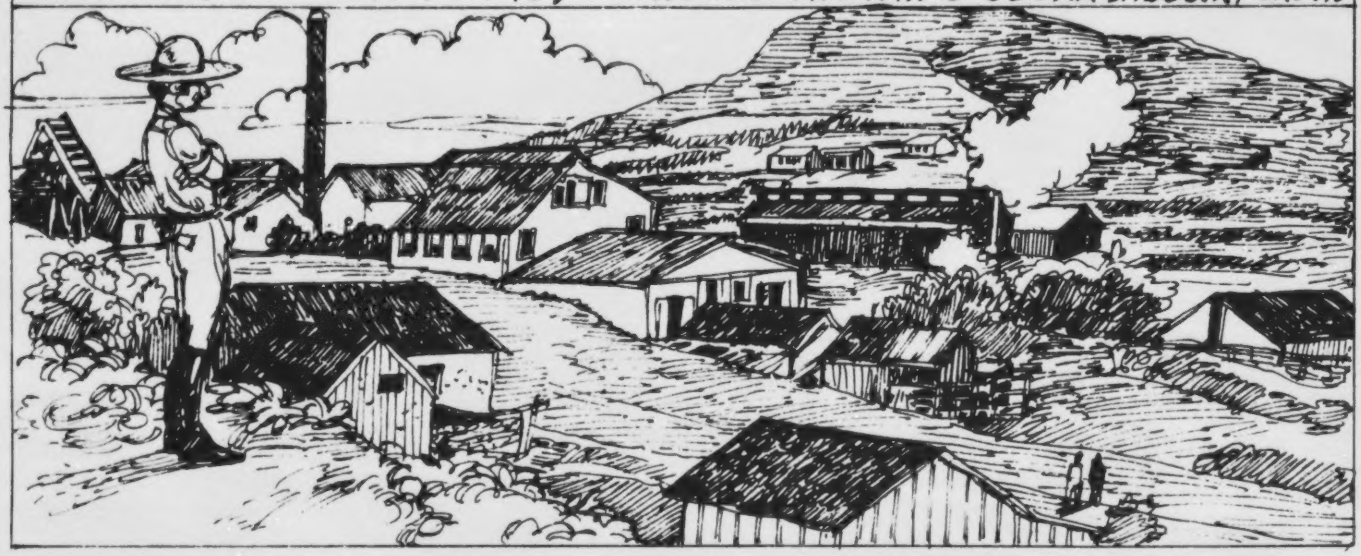
I SPRANG INTO ACTION!





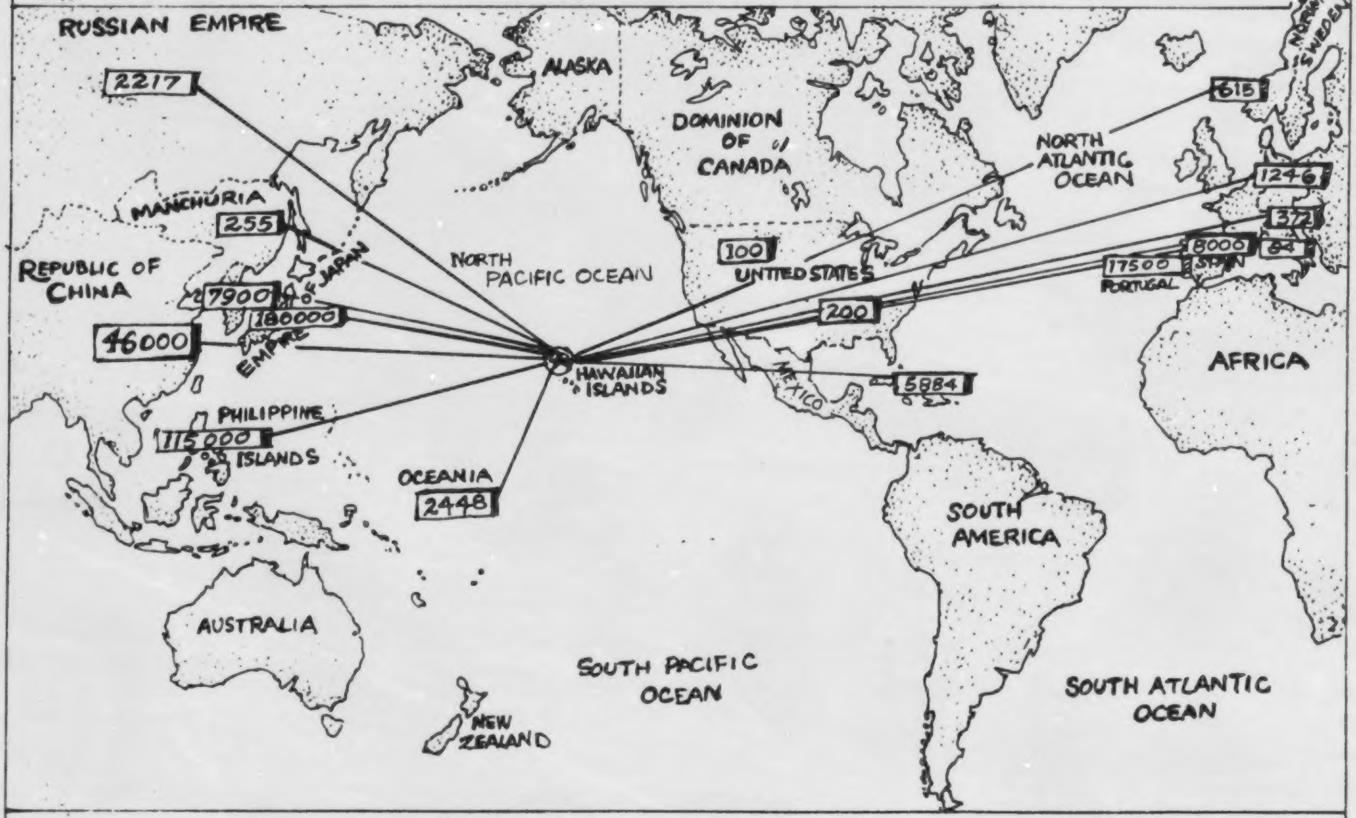

WHOA!
THE MANAGER WAS GRATEFUL... I HAD SAVED HIS CHILDREN.
AS A RESULT, I WAS PROMOTED TO FOREMAN. I GOT A NEW OUTFIT...
AND A HOUSE OF MY OWN.
THE TROUBLE NOW WAS THAT I WAS LONELY. I MISSED MY OLD PALS.
I FELT ESPECIALLY SAD WHEN HEE HING LEFT THE PLANTATION AFTER A SUCCESSFUL NIGHT OF MAH JONG.

OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS, I WATCHED HAWAII'S SUGAR INDUSTRY GROW.



WORKERS CAME TO HAWAII FROM MANY LANDS...

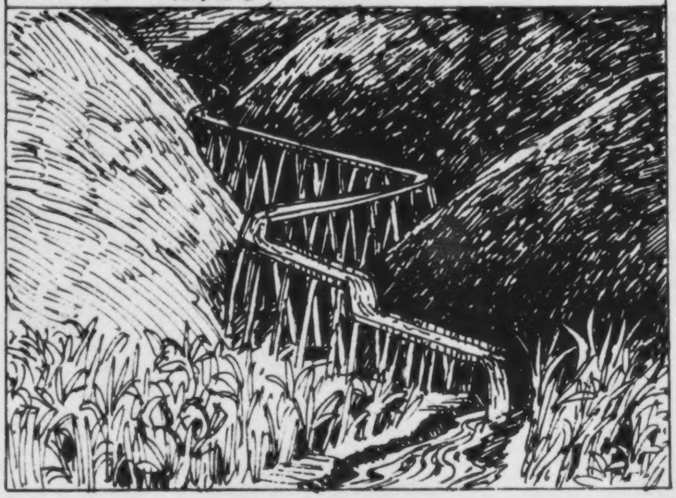
SOURCES OF HAWAIIAN IMMIGRATION 1853 - 1933


RUSSIAN EMPIRE
2217
ALASKA
DOMINION OF CANADA
MANCHURIA
255
JAPAN
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
7900
180000
46000
EMPIRE
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
115000
OCEANIA
2448
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
100
UNTIED STATES
200
MEXICO
5884
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORWAY
SWEDEN
615
1246
372
8000
84
SPAIN
17500
PORTUGAL
AFRICA
SOUTH AMERICA
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

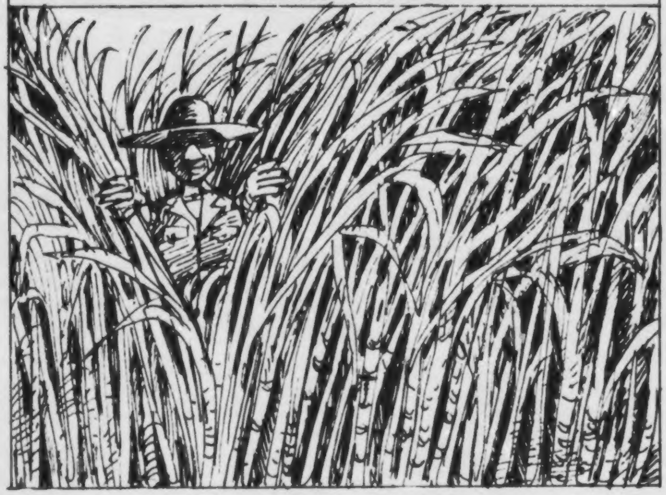
FIGURES SHOW NUMBERS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM AREAS INDICATED

(SOURCE: ANDREW LIND AN ISLAND COMMUNITY)

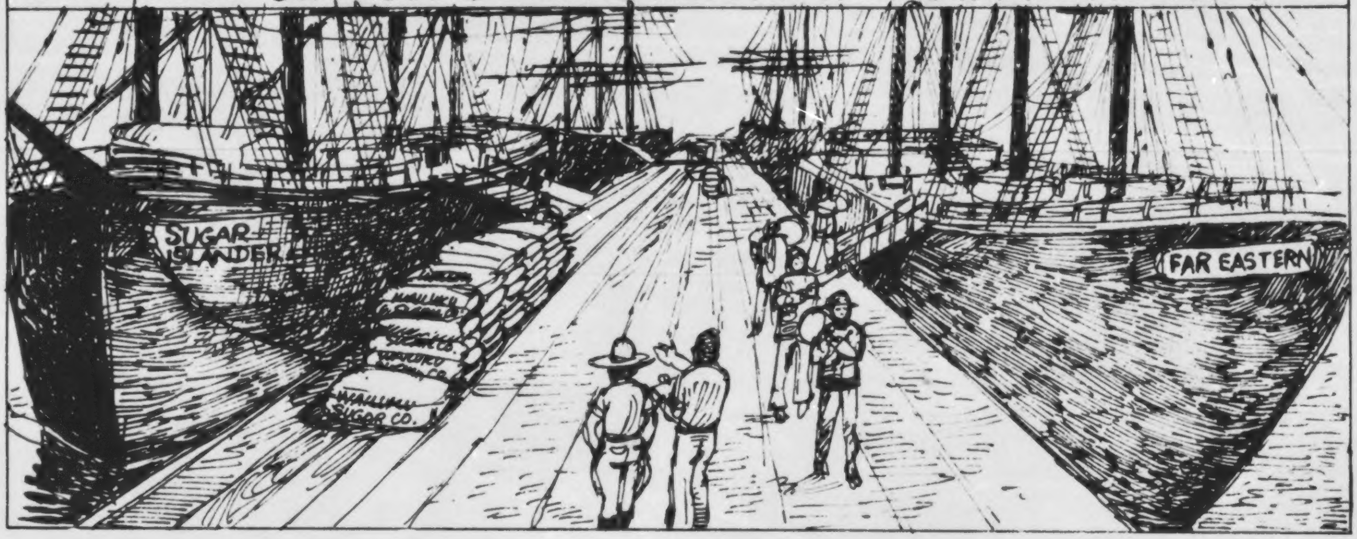
AND SOON IRRIGATION WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIELDS.



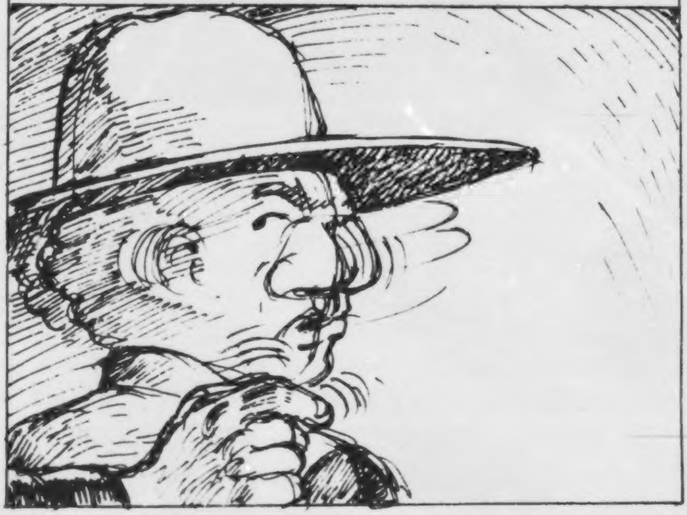
LAND THAT WAS ONCE ARID FLOURISHED WITH CANE.

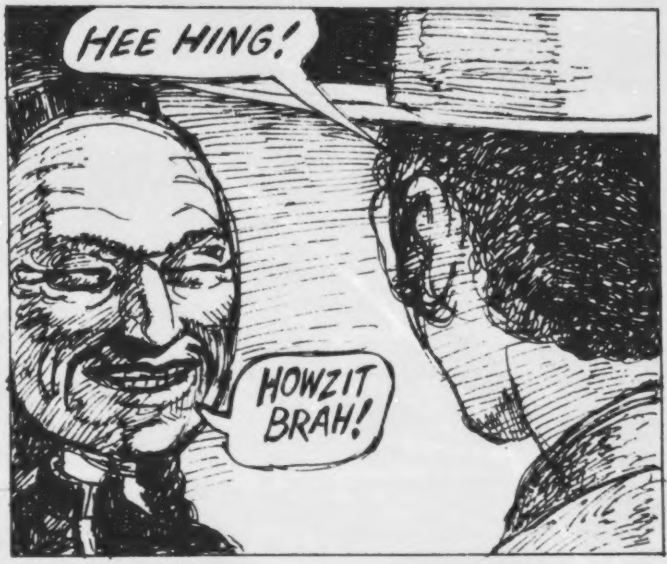


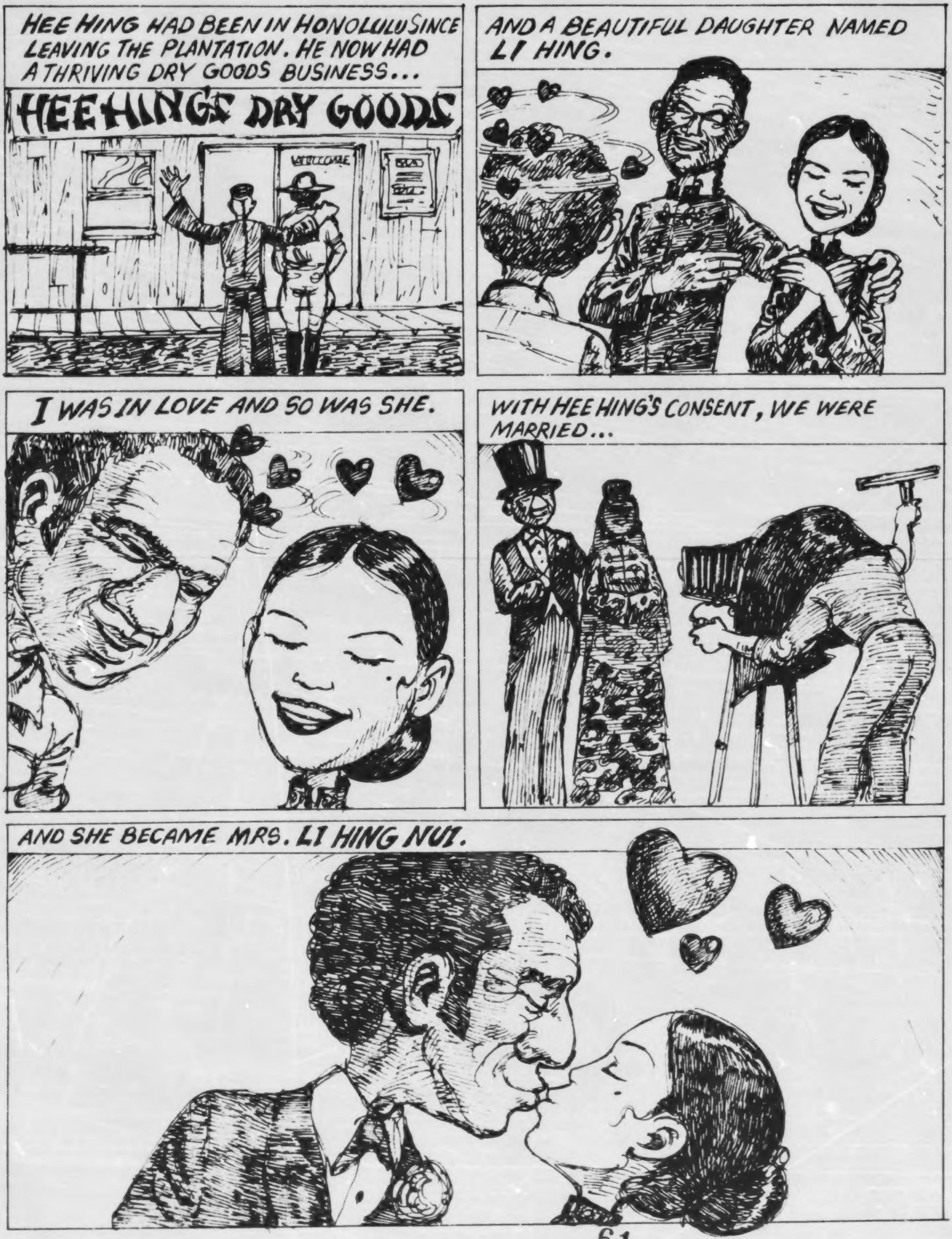
AS FOREMAN, I SOMETIMES TRAVELED TO HONOLULU TO CHECK ON SHIPMENTS OF SUPPLIES. I ENJOYED THESE TRIPS AS A BREAK IN ROUTINE.


SUGAR ISLANDER
FAR EASTERN
WAILUKU SUGAR CO.

ONE DAY WHILE IN HONOLULU...




HEE HING!
HOWZIT BRAH!


HEE HING HAD BEEN IN HONOLULU SINCE LEAVING THE PLANTATION. HE NOW HAD A THRIVING DRY GOODS BUSINESS...
HEE HING'S DRY GOODS
WELCOME
AND A BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER NAMED LI HING.
I WAS IN LOVE AND SO WAS SHE.
WITH HEE HING'S CONSENT, WE WERE MARRIED...
AND SHE BECAME MRS. LI HING NUI.

EPISODE VI

Sugar cane was growing in Hawaii long before Captain Cook's arrival. However, the first attempt to make sugar from cane is credited to a Chinese man who came to Lanai in 1802. This enterprise, however, was not a commercial success and he returned to China the following year. Thereafter, there were limited attempts to produce sugar, although none of these ventures was of commercial importance.

The first commercial sugar plantation was that of Ladd and Company, founded at Koloa, Kauai, in 1835. Technical problems in production and difficulties in finding a ready market posed significant obstacles to maintaining production and to providing sufficient incentives for expansion.

The major impetus to expansion came with the American Civil War (1861-1865) when Northern blockade of Southern ports cut off the supply of Louisiana sugar. The result was skyrocketing sugar prices. Although prices declined following the War, Hawaii's sugar industry had already survived its infancy. Partly due to the stimulus of the Reciprocity Treaty (1876) which allowed Hawaiian sugar to be imported into the U.S. duty free, and partly due to continuing technological breakthroughs in production, the industry expanded rapidly until around 1930. Thereafter, and until 1974, the industry was nurtured under the protection of the U.S. Sugar Act which limited foreign imports of sugar into the U.S. and guaranteed a market for Hawaiian sugar.

The early entrepreneurs faced a number of difficult economic problems. To meet rising demand for sugar, land, capital, and labor had to be secured. There was a constant search for suitable land for cultivation which pushed the margin of cultivation into lands largely unoccupied before. Capital, initially, was diverted from enterprises which were declining with the passing of whaling. However, the major part of the capital for expansion until the turn of the century came from foreign sources and much later from reinvested profits.

Perhaps the most difficult problem encountered was the scarcity of labor. By 1850, the native population had declined to less than 85,000, hence labor had to be recruited from elsewhere. The first large group of foreign laborers came to Hawaii from China in 1852. From the 1850's on, workers were recruited from many areas of the world. The most numerous among these were the Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, and Filipinos.

Two important political events occurred during the early period of the sugar industry. The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown in 1893 and replaced by a Republic. Shortly after in 1898, Hawaii was annexed by the United States, and became a U.S. Territory.

EPISODE VI QUESTIONS

1. What were some of the problems that the early sugar growers had to overcome before sugar became a profitable industry?

2. Name some of the countries from which the sugar industry recruited workers in the 19th century. Which foreign country supplied most of the immigrant labor during this period?

3. How did the American Civil War affect the Hawaiian sugar industry?

4. Why was the Reciprocity Treaty of 1876 important for the Hawaiian sugar industry?

The following questions relate to the table entitled "Cane Sugar: Production in Hawaii", located on the next page.

5. In what year did Hawaii's total sugar production first exceed 1 million tons?

6. In which three years did Hawaii produce the most sugar?

7. In which three years, since 1935, did Hawaii produce the least sugar? Can you come up with some guesses as to why sugar production was low in these particular years?

8. What has happened to the number of acres allocated to the growing of sugar cane since 1969?

CANE SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN HAWAII		
Production Year (Beginning Oct. 1st, Ending Sept. 30th)	Total cane land area (Acres)	Tons of Sugar Produced
1908-1909	201,641	545,738
1909-1910	209,469	529,940
1910-1911	214,312	582,196
1911-1912	216,345	607,863
1912-1913	215,741	556,654
1913-1914	217,470	624,165
1914-1915	239,800	650,970
1915-1916	246,332	596,703
1916-1917	247,476	654,388
1917-1918	246,813	582,192
1918-1919	239,844	607,174
1919-1920	247,838	560,379
1920-1921	236,510	546,273
1921-1922	228,519	618,457
1922-1923	235,134	554,199
1923-1924	231,862	715,918
1924-1925	240,597	781,000
1925-1926	237,774	804,644
1926-1927	234,809	831,648
1927-1928	240,769	920,887
1928-1929	239,858	925,140
1929-1930	242,761	939,287
1930-1931	251,533	1,018,047
1931-1932	251,876	1,057,303
1932-1933	254,563	1,063,605
1933 (Oct.1-Dec.31)	-------	127,317
1934*	252,237	959,337
1935	246,491	986,849
1936	245,891	1,042,316
1937	240,833	944,382
1938	238,302	941,293
1939	235,227	994,173
1940	235,110	976,677
1941	238,111	947,190
1942	225,199	870,099
1943	220,928	885,640
1944	216,072	874,947
1945	211,331	821,216
1946	208,376	680,073
1947	211,624	872,187
1948	206,550	835,107
1949	213,354	955,890
1950	220,383	960,961
1951	221,212	995,759
1952	221,990	1,020,450

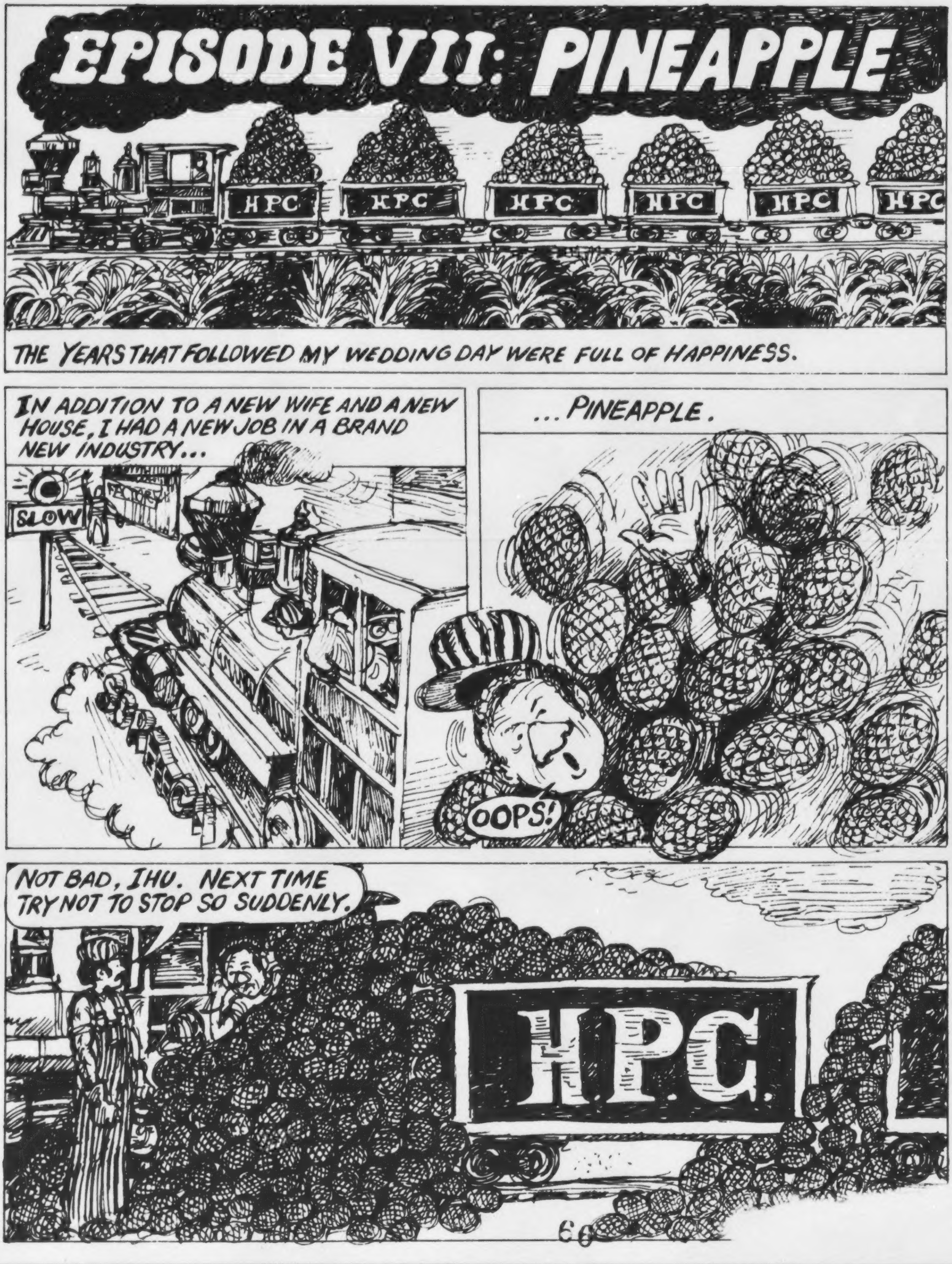
Continued on next page

Production Year (Beginning Oct. 1st, Ending Sept. 30th)	Total cane land area (Acres)	Tons of Sugar Produced
1953	221,542	1,099,316
1954	220,138	1,077,347
1955	218,819	1,140,112
1956	220,606	1,099,543
1957	221,336	1,084,646
1958	221,683	764,953
1959	222,588	974,632
1960	224,617	935,744
1961	227,027	1,092,481
1962	228,926	1,120,011
1963	231,321	1,100,768
1964	233,145	1,178,770
1965	235,576	1,217,667
1966	237,499	1,234,121
1967	239,813	1,191,042
1968	242,476	1,232,182
1969	242,216	1,182,414
1970	238,997	1,162,071
1971	232,278	1,229,976
1972	229,611	1,118,883
1973	226,580	1,128,529
1974	224,227	1,040,742
1975	221,426	1,107,199
1976	221,551	1,050,457
1977		

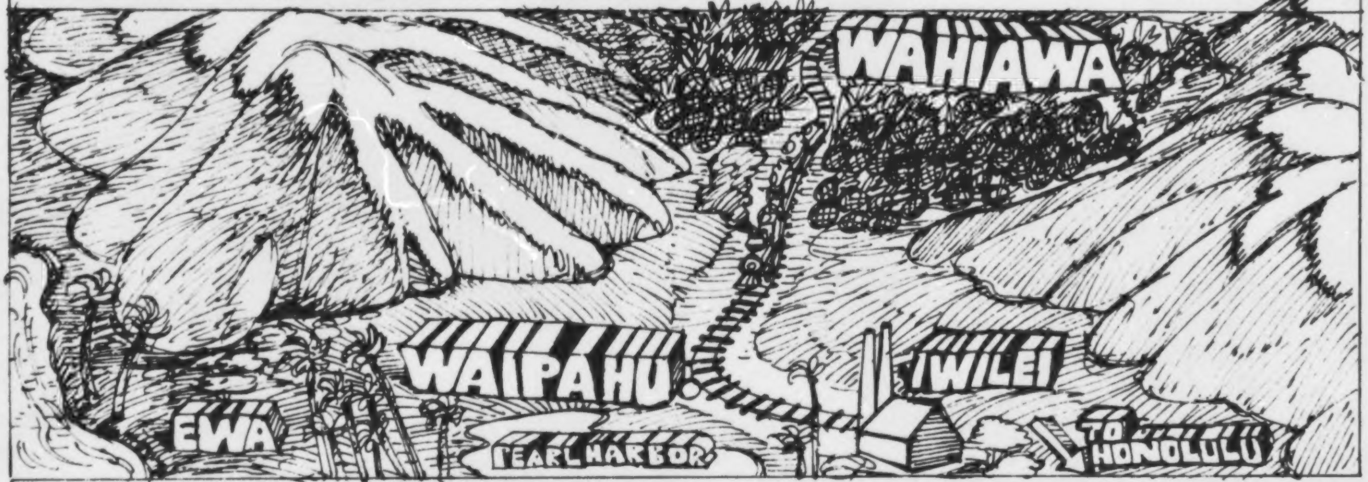
*Beginning in 1934, data are by calendar year.

Source: Sugar Manual -- 1977. A Handbook of Statistical Information. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. pp. 10-11.

EPISODE VII: PINEAPPLE

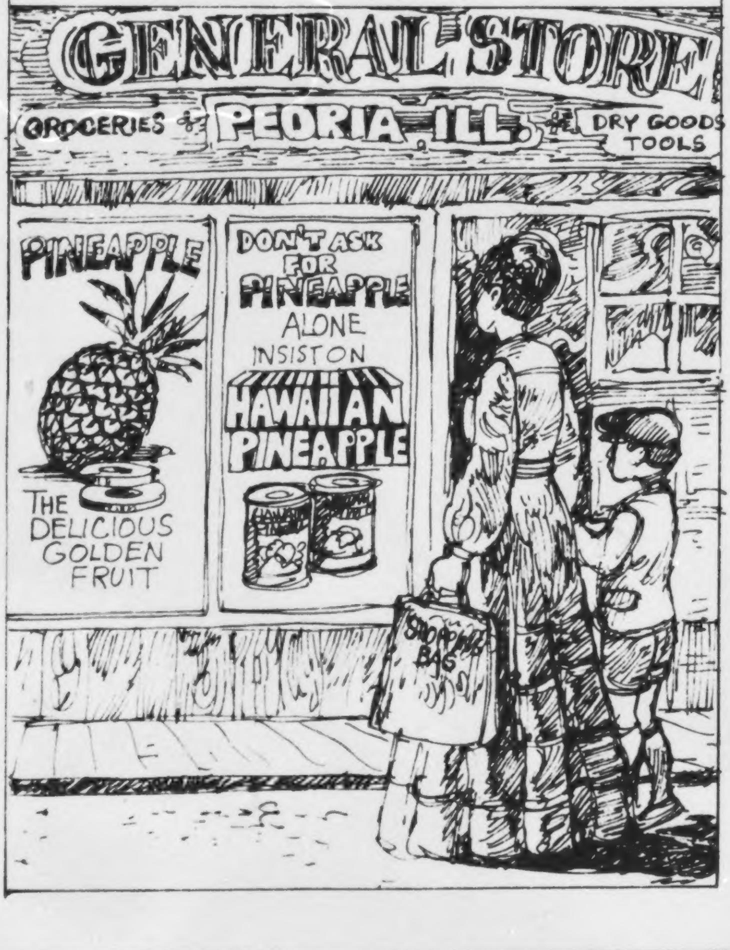

HPC
HPC
HPC
HPC
HPC
HPC
THE YEARS THAT FOLLOWED MY WEDDING DAY WERE FULL OF HAPPINESS.
IN ADDITION TO A NEW WIFE AND A NEW HOUSE, I HAD A NEW JOB IN A BRAND NEW INDUSTRY...
SLOW
... PINEAPPLE.
OOPS!
NOT BAD, IHU. NEXT TIME TRY NOT TO STOP SO SUDDENLY.
H.P.C.

I WAS THE ENGINEER OF THE TRAIN THAT HAULED PINEAPPLE FROM THE FIELDS IN WAHIAWA TO THE CANNERY IN IWILEI.

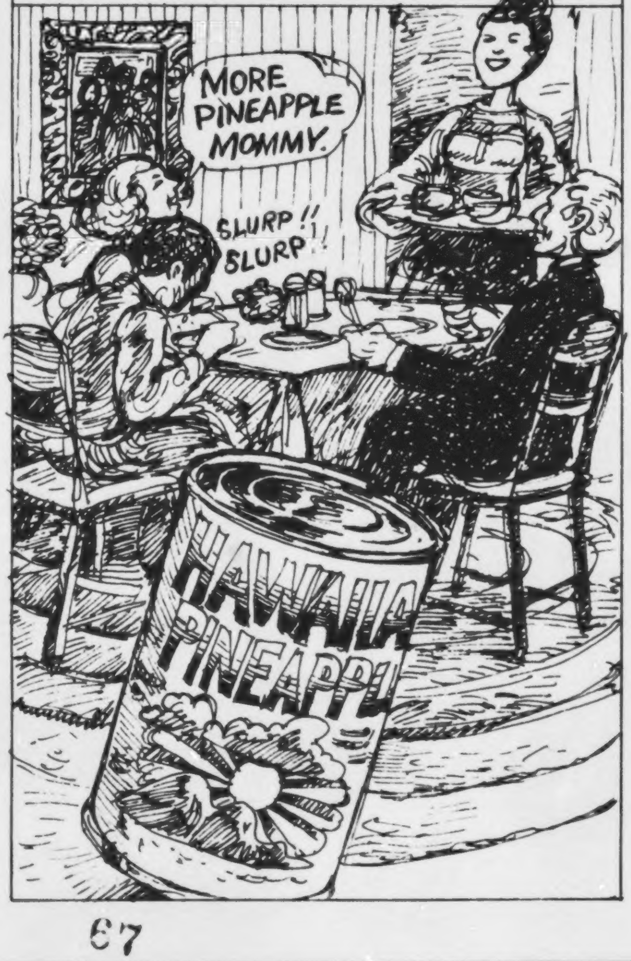

WAHIAWA
WAIPAHU
EWA
PEARL HARBOR
IWILEI
TO HONOLULU

WHEN I STARTED WORK FOR JAMES DOLE'S HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE COMPANY IN 1904, NOT MANY PEOPLE ON THE MAINLAND KNEW ABOUT PINEAPPLE.

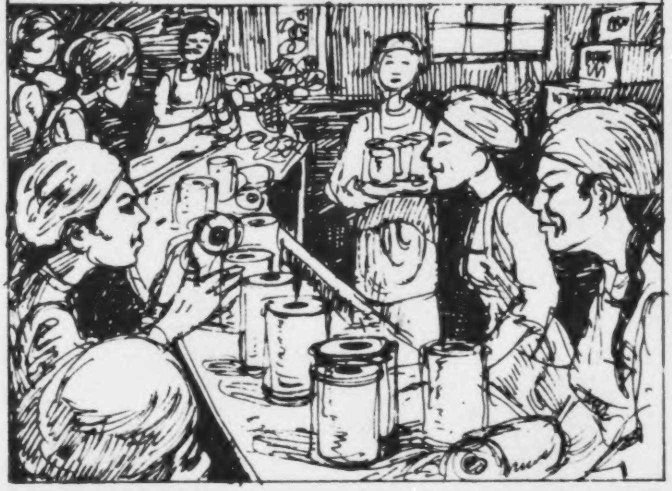
TO GET PEOPLE TO BUY PINEAPPLE, WE IN THE INDUSTRY MOUNTED A BIG ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN


GENERAL STORE
GROCERIES & PEORIA, ILL. & DRY GOODS TOOLS
PINEAPPLE
THE DELICIOUS GOLDEN FRUIT
DON'T ASK FOR PINEAPPLE ALONE INSIST ON HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE
SHOPPING BAG

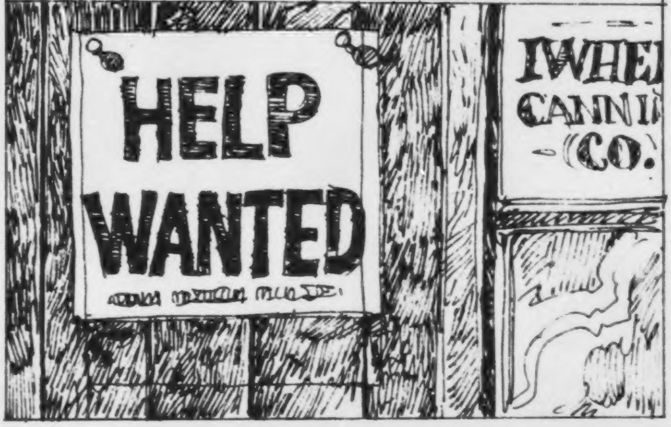
SOON AMERICANS WERE EATING PINEAPPLE AND LOVING IT.


MORE PINEAPPLE MOMMY.
SLURP!! SLURP!!
HAWAIIA PINEAPPL

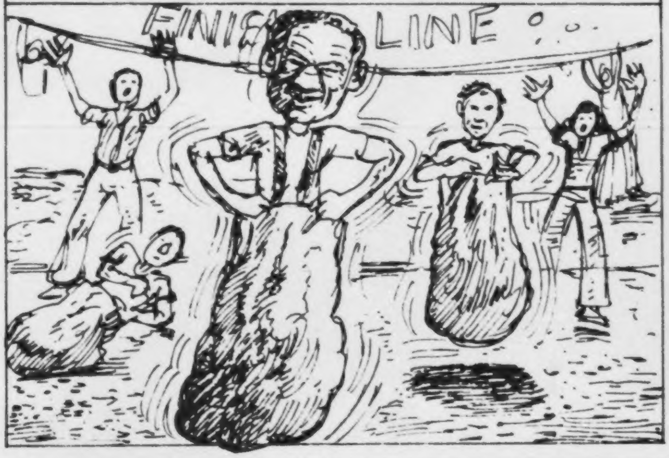
AND THE INDUSTRY WAS BOOMING.



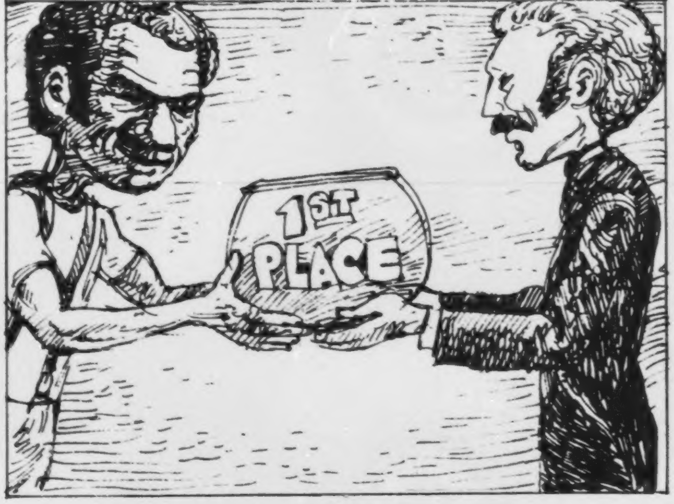
PEOPLE WERE BUYING PINEAPPLE FASTER THAN WE COULD GROW AND CAN IT — AND MANY NEW JOBS WERE BEING CREATED.


HELP WANTED
IWHE
CANNI
CO.

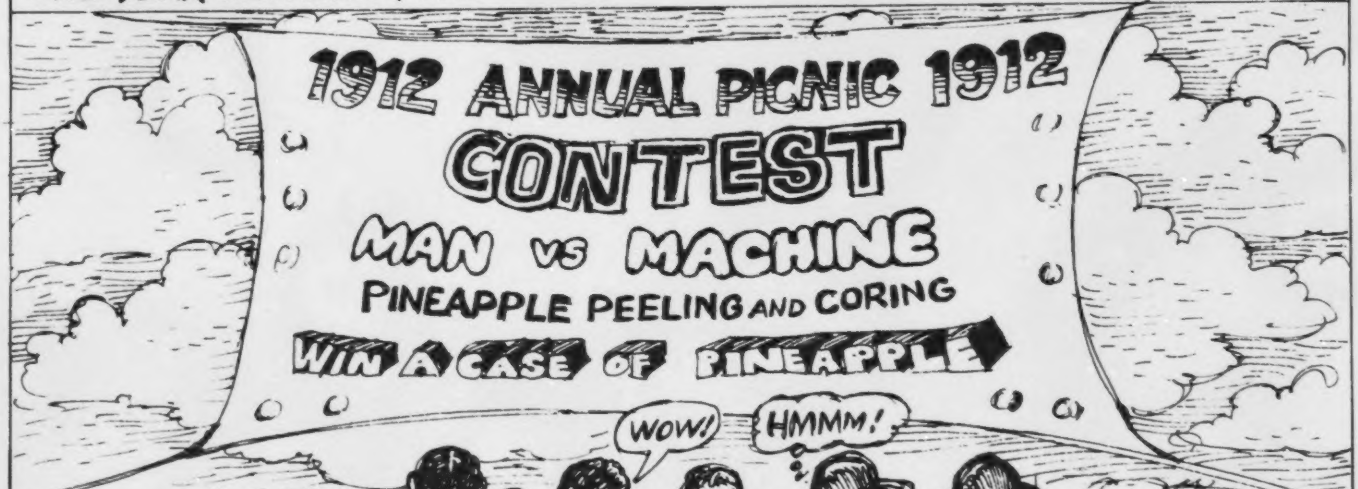
THE THING I LIKED BEST ABOUT WORKING FOR HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE WAS THE ANNUAL COMPANY PICNIC.

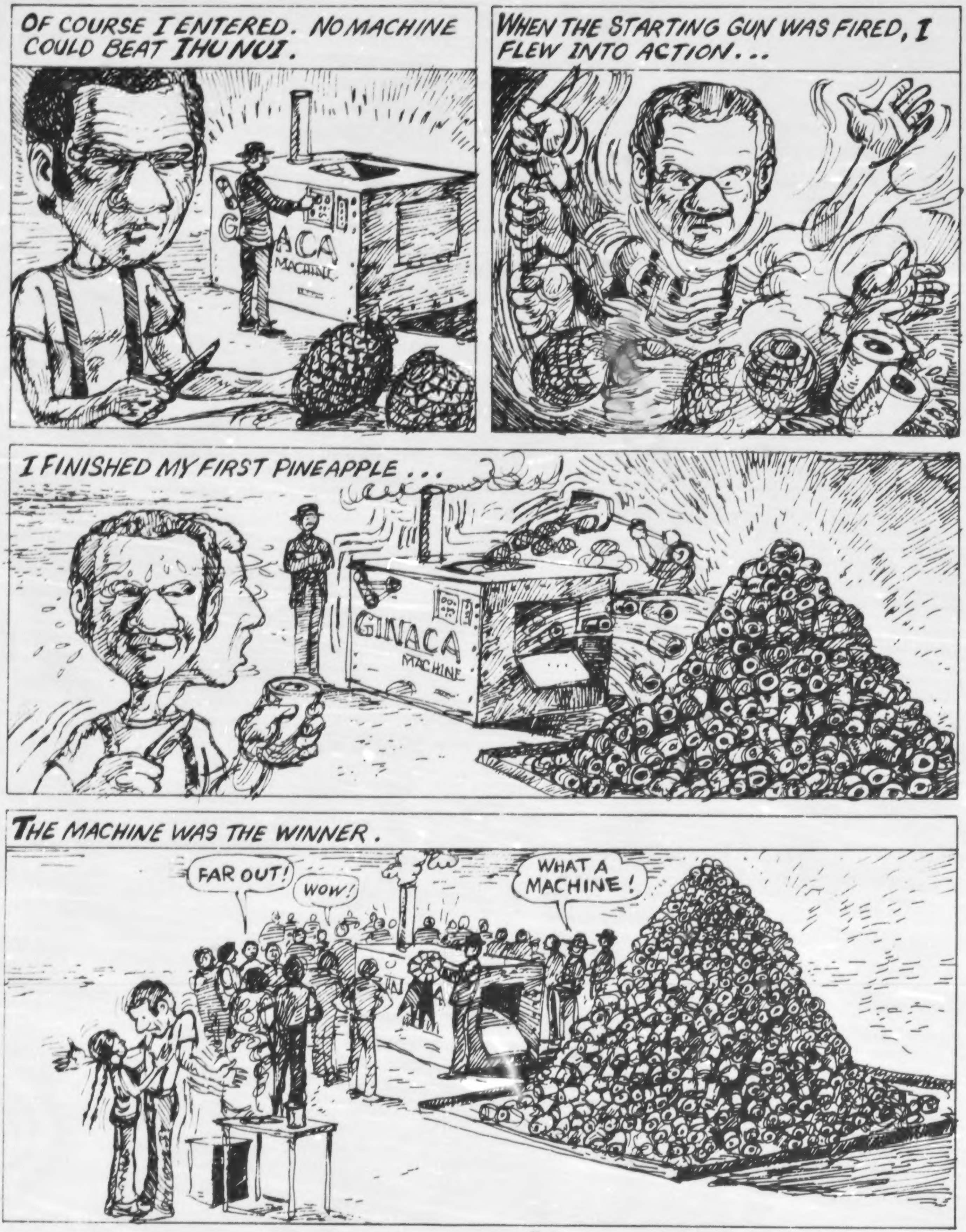


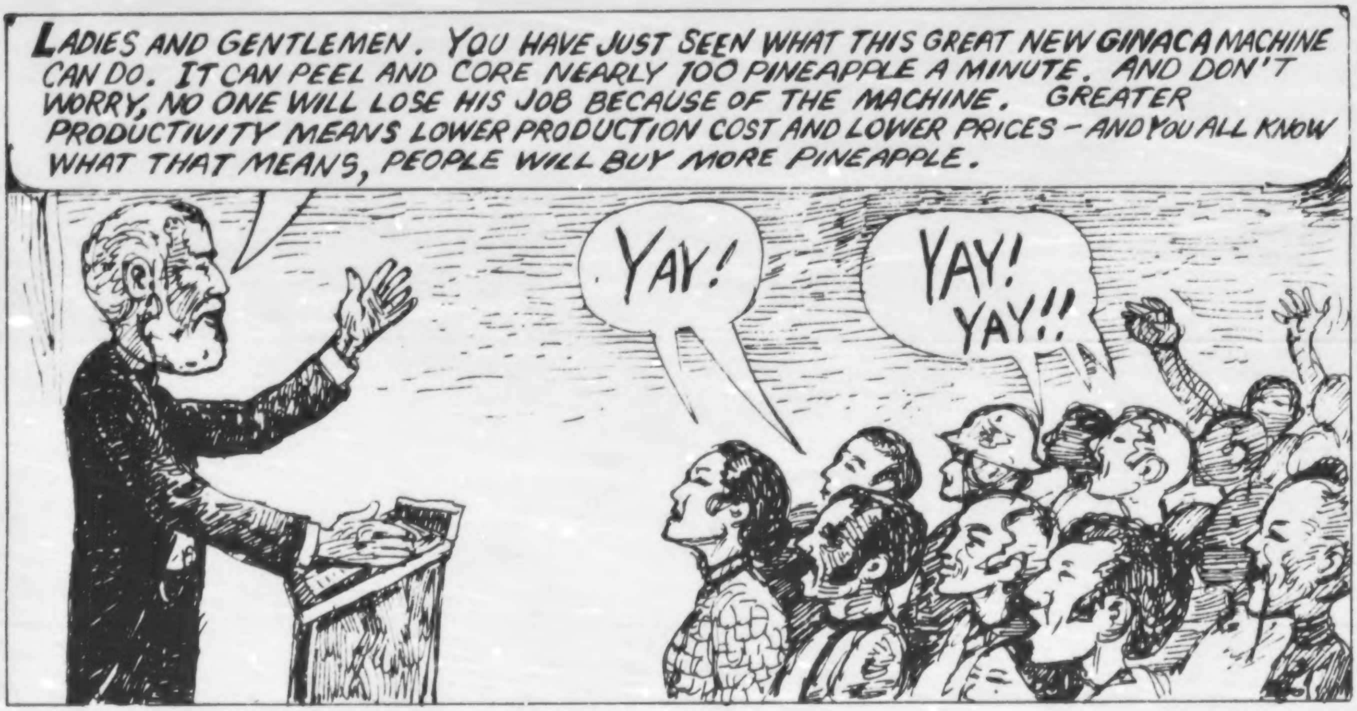
I USED TO WIN LOTS OF PRIZES.

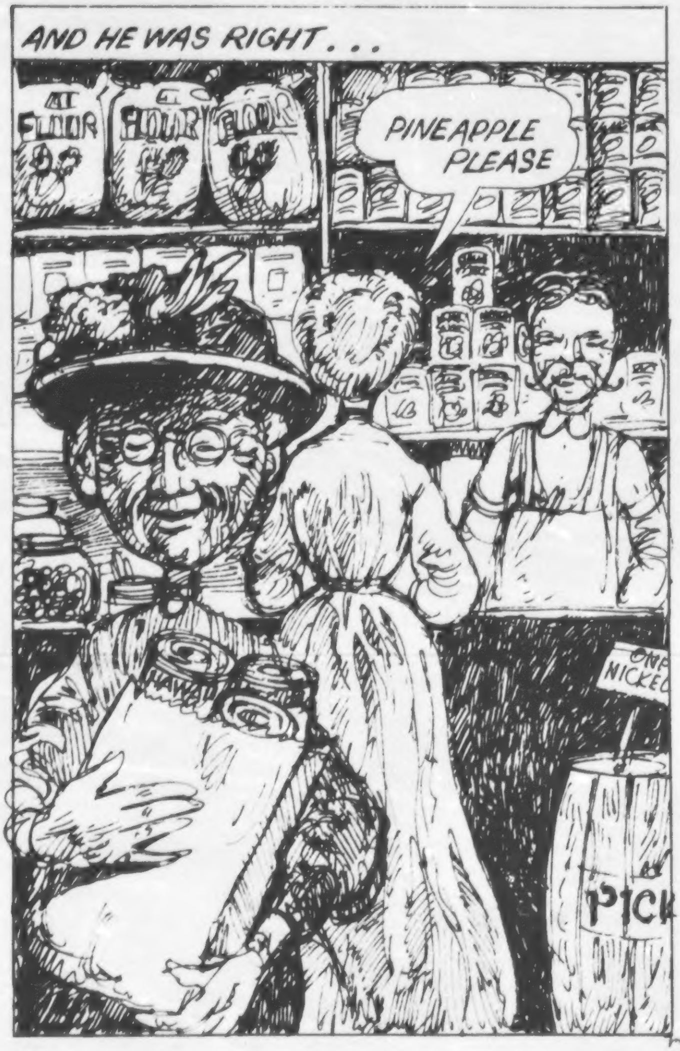


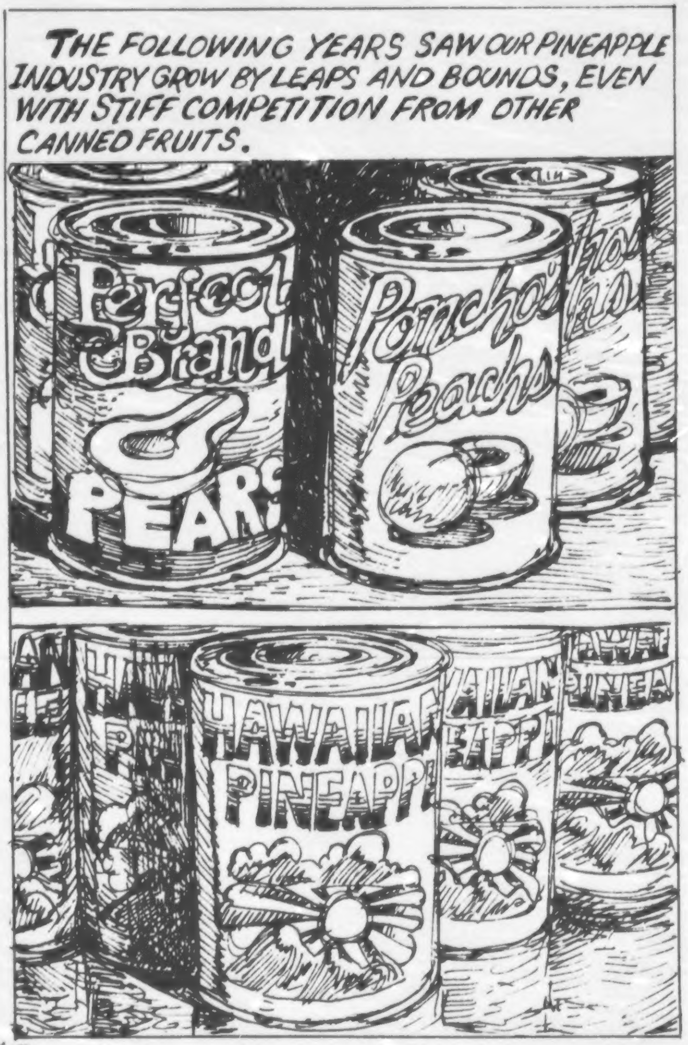
ONE YEAR HOWEVER ....


1912 ANNUAL PICNIC 1912
CONTEST
MAN VS MACHINE
PINEAPPLE PEELING AND CORING
WIN A CASE OF PINEAPPLE
WOW!
HMMM!

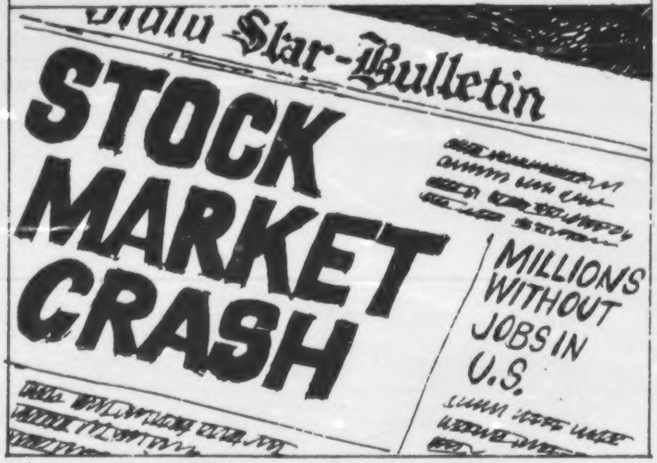

OF COURSE I ENTERED. NO MACHINE COULD BEAT THU NUI.
GINACA MACHINE
WHEN THE STARTING GUN WAS FIRED, I FLEW INTO ACTION...
I FINISHED MY FIRST PINEAPPLE...
GINACA MACHINE
THE MACHINE WAS THE WINNER.
FAR OUT!
WOW!
WHAT A MACHINE!


LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. YOU HAVE JUST SEEN WHAT THIS GREAT NEW GINACA MACHINE CAN DO. IT CAN PEEL AND CORE NEARLY 100 PINEAPPLE A MINUTE. AND DON'T WORRY, NO ONE WILL LOSE HIS JOB BECAUSE OF THE MACHINE. GREATER PRODUCTIVITY MEANS LOWER PRODUCTION COST AND LOWER PRICES - AND YOU ALL KNOW WHAT THAT MEANS, PEOPLE WILL BUY MORE PINEAPPLE.
YAY!
YAY! YAY!!

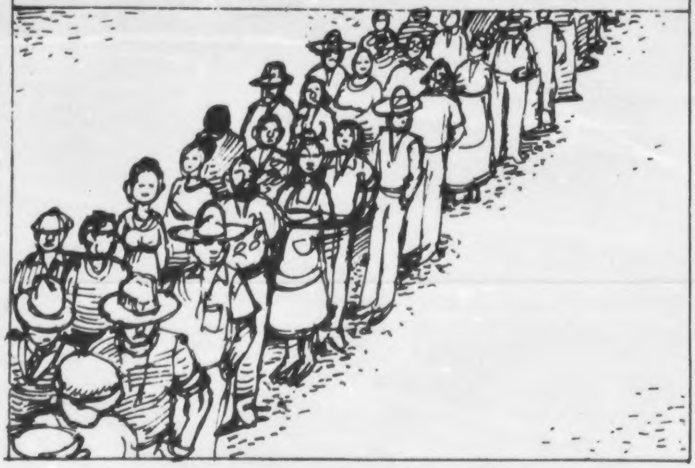

AND HE WAS RIGHT...
FLOUR
FLOUR
FLOUR
PINEAPPLE PLEASE
PICK


THE FOLLOWING YEARS SAW OUR PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY GROW BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS, EVEN WITH STIFF COMPETITION FROM OTHER CANNED FRUITS.
Perfect Brand
PEARS
Poncho's Peachs
HAWAIIAN PINEAPP

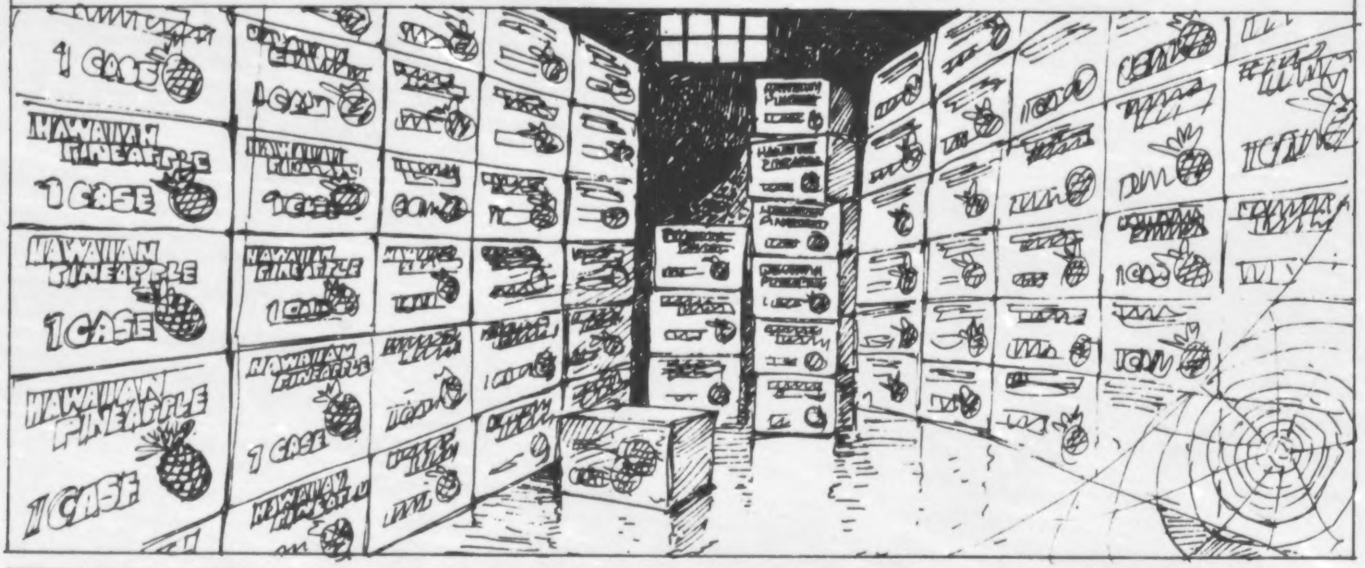
UNTIL ONE DAY...


Star-Bulletin
STOCK MARKET CRASH
MILLIONS WITHOUT JOBS IN U.S.

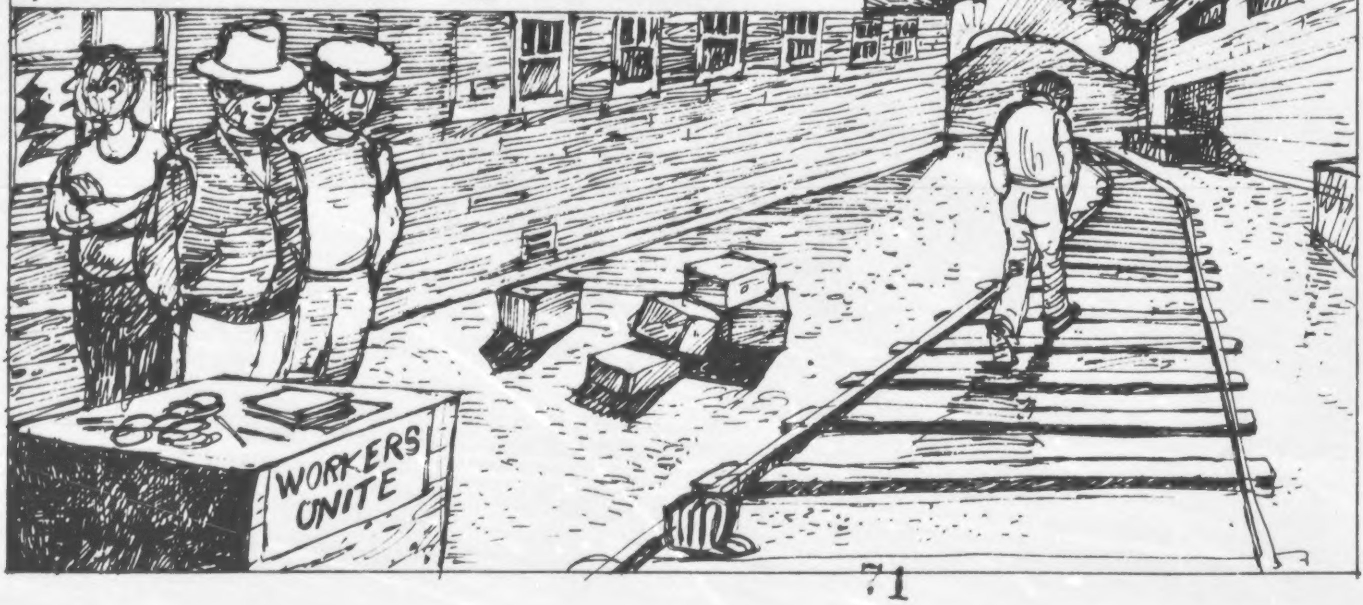
THE GREAT DEPRESSION HAD STRUCK.



MILLIONS OF CASES OF CANNED FRUIT REMAINED UNSOLD...


1 CASE
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE
1 CASE
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE
1 CASE
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE
1 CASE
1 CASE

AND ONCE AGAIN I WAS WITHOUT A JOB.


WORKERS UNITE

EPISODE VII

Little is known about when pineapple was first introduced to Hawaii. Some people think that early whalers might have brought them to these Islands.

In the 1880's, a few white settlers thought that they might be able to develop a commercial market in pineapple. Thus, the first company of importance was organized in 1891 on lands near Pearl Harbor, Honolulu. Others sprang up shortly near Wahiawa.

However, these early ventures met with little success. One of the major obstacles to success was the presence of a high duty on imports into the U.S. That is to say, high tariffs had to be paid on Hawaiian pineapple during the time before Hawaii became a U.S. Territory. This obstacle was finally cleared by Annexation in 1898.

Thus, beginning with the turn of the twentieth century, a number of entrepreneurs* took up pineapple farming near Wahiawa. Among them was a young man from Boston, Massachusetts, by the name of James Dole who in 1901 organized the Hawaiian Pineapple Company -- presently known as the Dole Pineapple Company -- with a total investment of $15,440 subscribed by friends and associates.

In his first year, James Dole had 16 employees, including himself, and he planted 75,000 pineapple plants in 12 acres of land at Wahiawa. In those days, pineapple had to be canned, because fresh pineapple would spoil if transported by sea over great distances. So, James Dole raised additional money on the U.S. mainland and built a tiny frame cannery which used hand-operated equipment and hand-made cans. His first pack in 1903 was 1,893 cases. In the next year, the pack rose to 8,820 cases; the following year, 25,022 cases. The industry was on its way.

Other entrepreneurs got into the business as well. By the mid-1950's, when pineapple production reached its peak, the annual pack of canned pineapple and juice averaged nearly 30 million cases.

Since then, the industry in Hawaii has experienced significant decline primarily due to increased foreign competition from such areas as the Philippines and Taiwan.

*Note: An "entrepreneur" is a person who organizes a business and who undertakes a risk for the sake of profit.

EPISODE VII QUESTIONS

1. Cite at least three problems faced by the pineapple industry in its early years.
2. From the list of problems you compiled in question #1 above, describe how the pineapple growers overcame each problem.
3. What do you think the invention of the Ginaca machine did for the pineapple industry?
4. Why was Annexation an important event for the Hawaiian pineapple industry?
5. With what kinds of products does pineapple have to compete with?

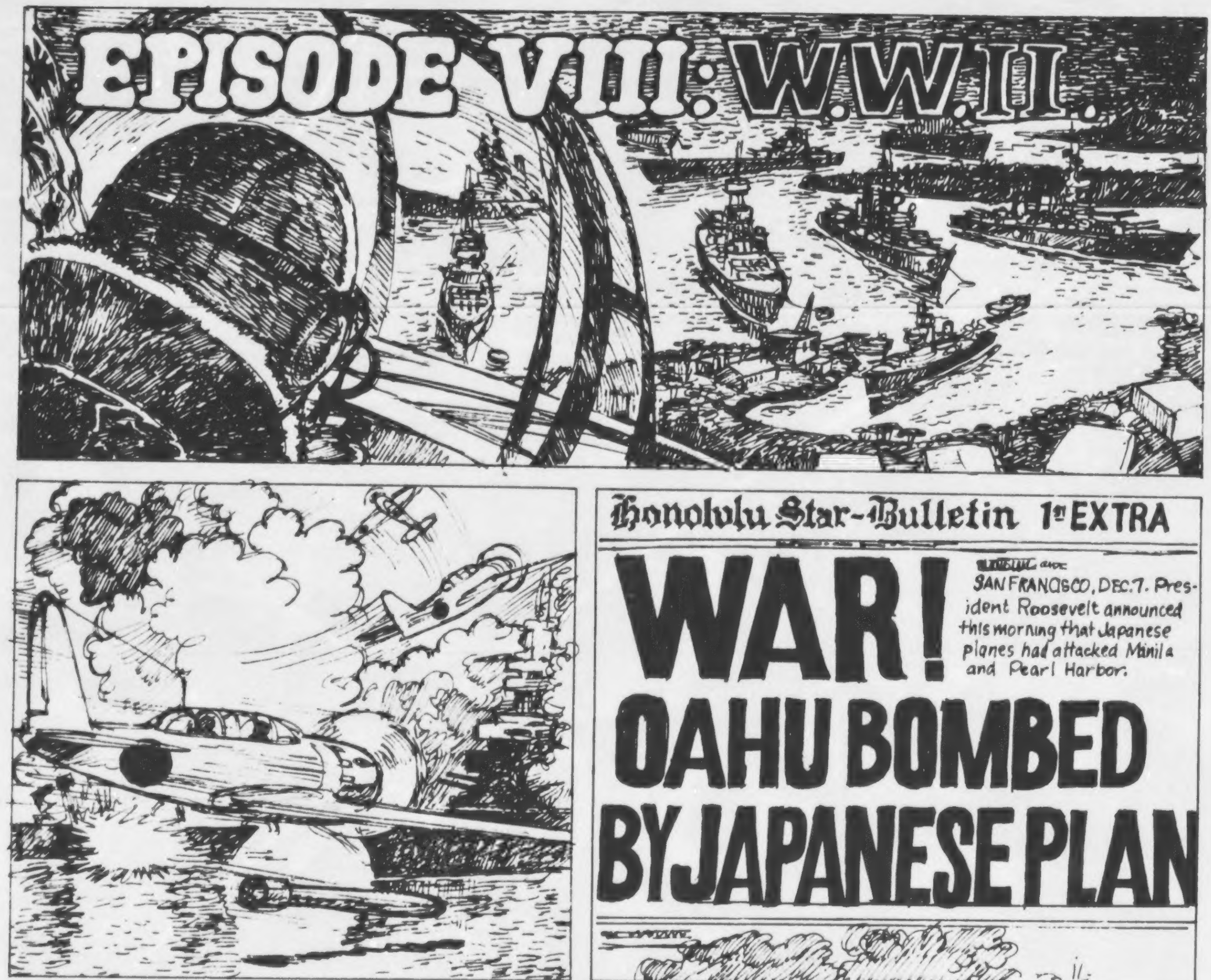
The next two questions relate to the table entitled "Hawaiian Pineapple Production", found on the next page.

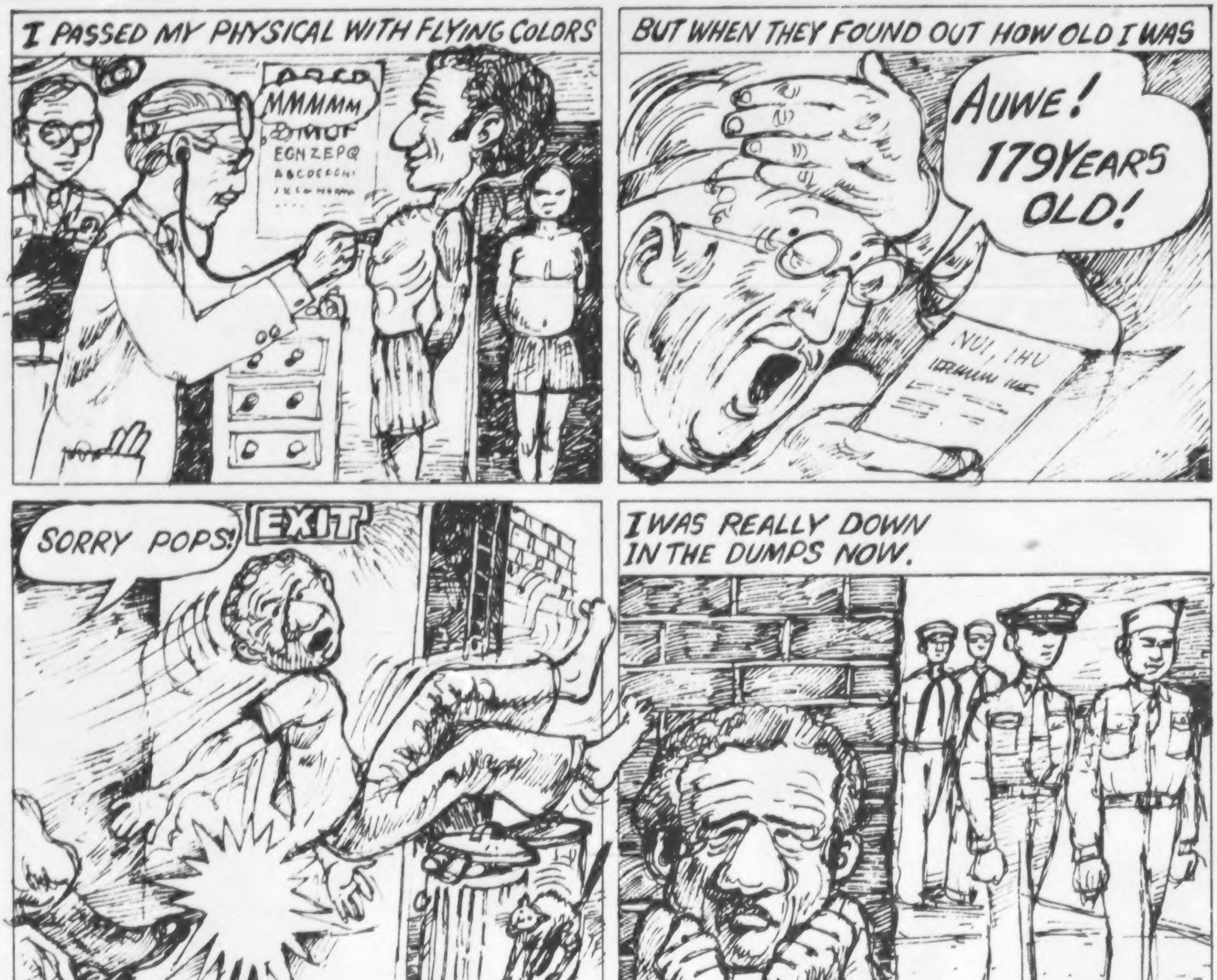
6. In what year, since 1935, was the greatest quantity of pineapple and pineapple juice produced?
7. What has been happening to total production of Hawaiian pineapple over the past ten years? How do you account for this trend?

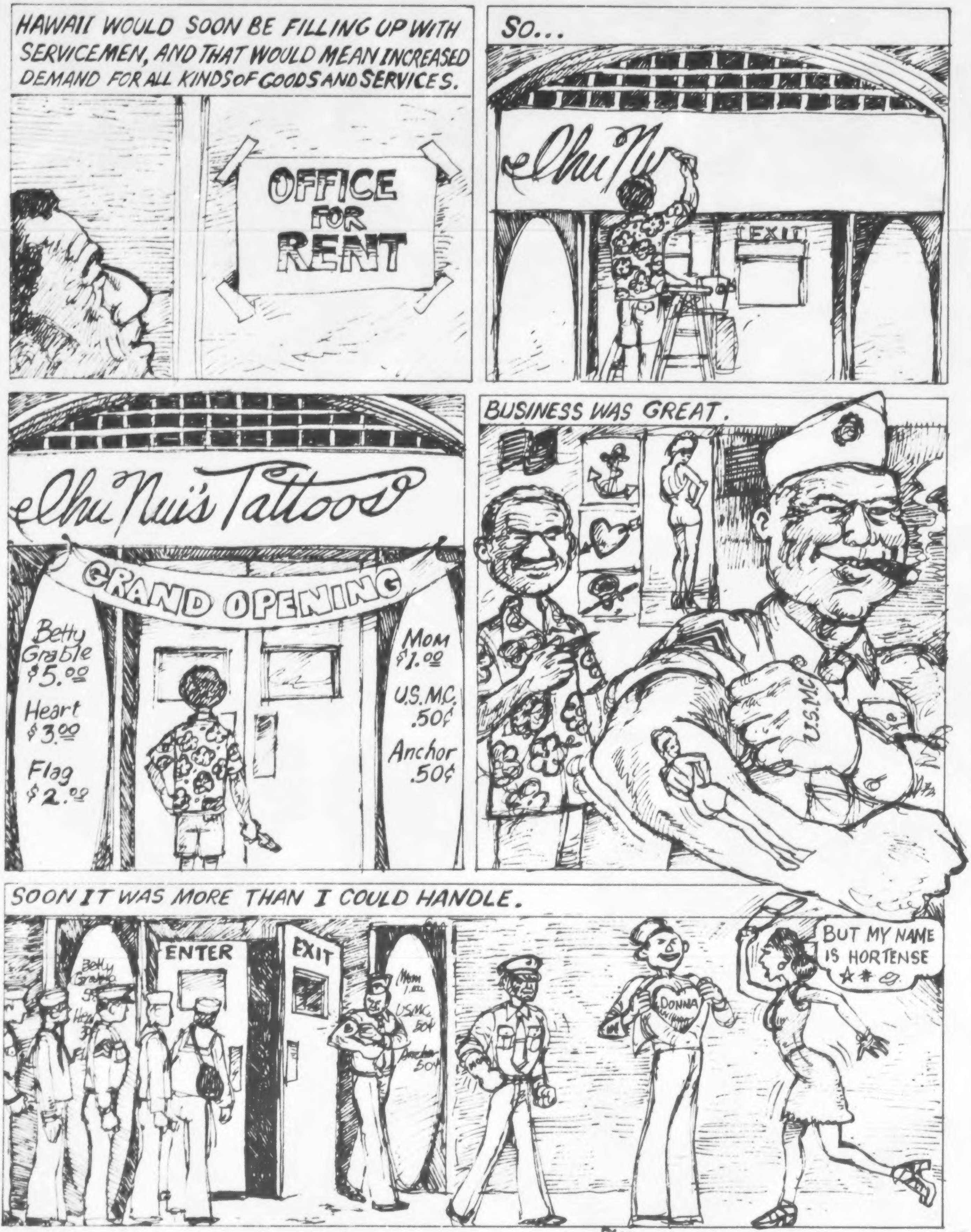
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION

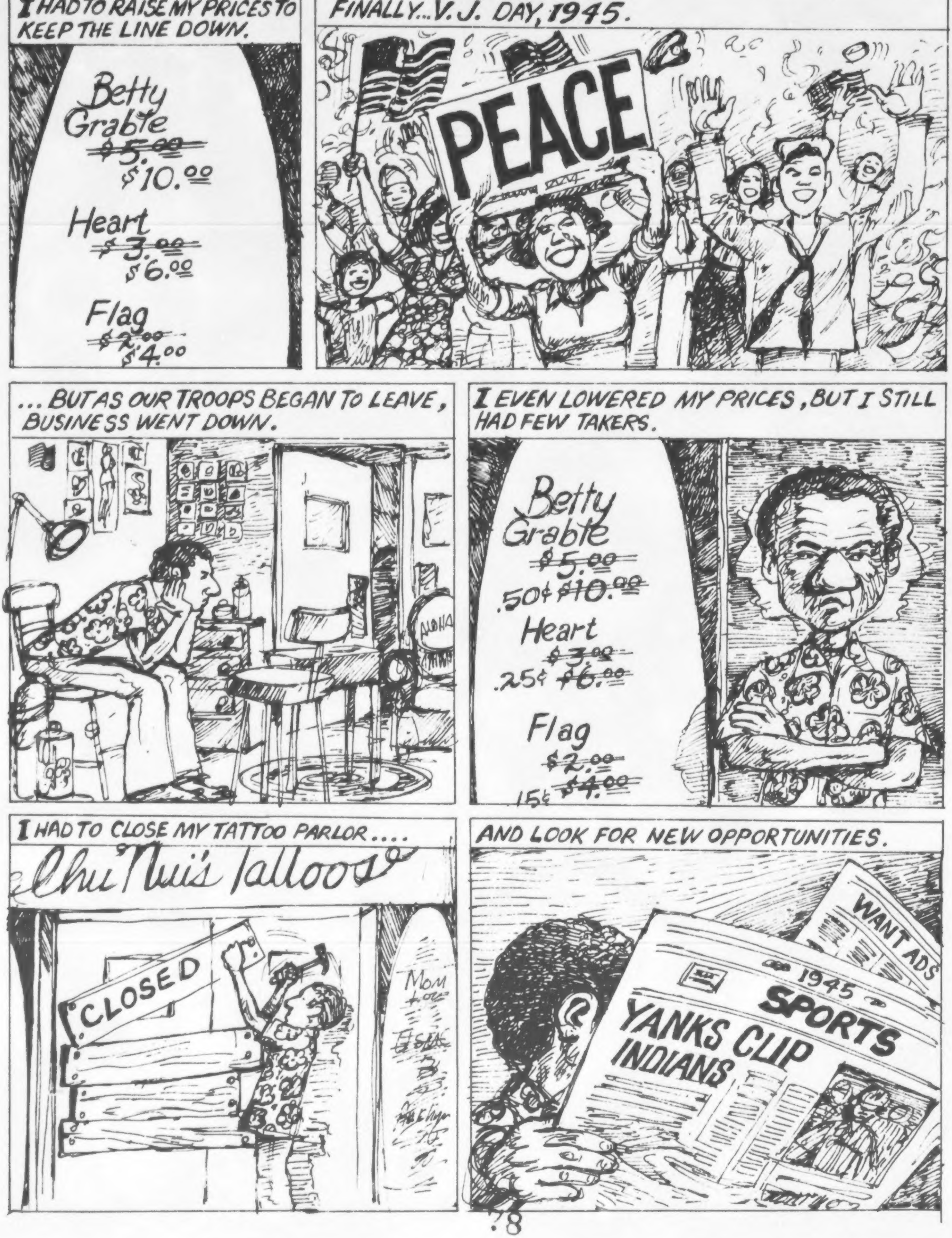
Pack Year	Pineapple Fruit	Pineapple Juice	Total Pineapple and Juice
1935-36	11,428,246	4,086,930	15,515,176
1936-37	12,070,905	6,811,475	18,882,380
1937-38	12,598,839	7,161,918	19,760,757
1938-39	11,141,577	8,870,987	20,012,564
1939-40	12,923,553	8,555,896	21,479,449
1940-41	10,947,414	10,808,302	21,755,716
1941-42	12,085,968	8,563,012	20,648,980
1942-43	11,942,955	9,574,037	21,516,992
1943-44	11,126,881	8,297,598	19,424,479
1944-45	10,164,219	7,957,424	18,121,643
1945-46	9,050,898	8,671,204	17,722,102
1946-47	10,236,886	8,206,789	18,443,675
1947-48	11,399,856	8,890,454	20,290,310
1948-49	13,696,908	10,816,682	24,513,590
1949-50	14,073,323	11,110,580	25,183,903
1950-51	15,097,960	12,353,602	27,451,562
1951-52	14,689,918	10,197,311	24,887,229
1952-53	16,915,343	12,561,151	29,476,494
1953-54	16,580,814	12,830,204	29,411,018
1954-55	16,399,368	13,014,189	29,413,557
1955-56	18,612,561	12,223,600	30,836,161
1956-57	17,991,805	12,795,403	30,787,208
1957-58	16,798,396	10,471,780	27,270,176
1958-59	17,676,613	12,454,426	30,131,039
1959-60	17,286,739	10,850,251	28,136,990
1960-61	18,461,912	11,573,952	30,035,864
1961-62	18,121,674	11,758,808	29,880,482
1962-63	18,457,107	11,938,126	30,395,233
1963-64	17,644,797	11,149,792	28,794,589
1964-65	16,301,014	10,427,798	26,728,812
1965-66	17,833,405	11,881,038	29,714,443
1966-67	19,004,793	11,322,805	30,327,598
1967-68	17,001,665	10,794,417	27,796,082
1968-69	17,728,421	10,929,987	28,658,408
1969-70	16,970,762	11,813,634	28,784,396
1970-71	17,717,851	10,590,059	28,307,910
1971-72	17,832,714	11,004,137	28,836,851
1972-73	15,891,173	9,282,288	25,173,461
1973-74	14,042,485	8,469,606	22,512,091
1974-75	11,583,854	5,643,313	17,227,167
1975-76	12,124,877	6,301,015	18,425,892
1976-77	12,159,814	7,294,530	19,454,344

Source: *1973 Pineapple Fact Book, Hawaii* (Honolulu: The Pineapple Growers' Association of Hawaii, 1973), p. 18. Also, Pineapple Growers' Association of Hawaii *Bulletin No. 1295*, November 15, 1977.


EPISODE VIII: W.W.II.
Honolulu Star-Bulletin 1st EXTRA
WAR!
SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 7. President Roosevelt announced this morning that Japanese planes had attacked Manila and Pearl Harbor.
OAHU BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLAN
I WAS STILL UNEMPLOYED WHEN THE WAR STARTED .... BUT I FIGURED THAT IT WAS NO PROBLEM SINCE I WAS BOUND TO DO MY PATRIOTIC DUTY.
U.S. ARMY RECRUITING OFFICE
SGT. JACKSTADT
CAPT. DAWSON
I WANT YOU


I PASSED MY PHYSICAL WITH FLYING COLORS
MMMMM
EGNZEPQ
BUT WHEN THEY FOUND OUT HOW OLD I WAS
AUWE! 179 YEARS OLD!
NUI, IHU
SORRY POPS!
EXIT
I WAS REALLY DOWN IN THE DUMPS NOW.
I KNEW I COULD HELP SOMEHOW, BUT HOW?
I'VE GOT IT!


HAWAII WOULD SOON BE FILLING UP WITH SERVICEMEN, AND THAT WOULD MEAN INCREASED DEMAND FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS AND SERVICES.
OFFICE FOR RENT
SO...
Ohu Nu
EXIT
Ohu Nui's Tattoos
GRAND OPENING
Betty Grable $5.00
Heart $3.00
Flag $2.00
Mom $1.00
U.S.M.C. .50¢
Anchor .50¢
BUSINESS WAS GREAT.
U.S.M.C.
SOON IT WAS MORE THAN I COULD HANDLE.
ENTER
EXIT
DONNA
BUT MY NAME IS HORTENSE ☆ # ♁

I HAD TO RAISE MY PRICES TO KEEP THE LINE DOWN.
Betty Grable ~~$5.00~~ $10.00
Heart ~~$3.00~~ $6.00
Flag ~~$2.00~~ $4.00
FINALLY... V. J. DAY, 1945.
PEACE
... BUT AS OUR TROOPS BEGAN TO LEAVE, BUSINESS WENT DOWN.
ALOHA
I EVEN LOWERED MY PRICES, BUT I STILL HAD FEW TAKERS.
Betty Grable ~~$5.00~~ .50¢ ~~$10.00~~
Heart ~~$3.00~~ .25¢ ~~$6.00~~
Flag ~~$2.00~~ 15¢ ~~$4.00~~
I HAD TO CLOSE MY TATTOO PARLOR....
Chu Nui's Tattoos
CLOSED
Mom
AND LOOK FOR NEW OPPORTUNITIES.
WANT ADS
1945
SPORTS
YANKS CLIP INDIANS

EPISODE VIII

The impact of World War II on Hawaii was dramatic. In a brief four years (1940-44), the population of Hawaii doubled as over 400,000 military personnel were stationed in Hawaii. Hawaii became a military camp. Enormous strains were placed on the available resources in Hawaii. Over night, Hawaii had to redirect its resources from peacetime use to the war effort.

Some businesses totally converted to war tasks. For example, the entire tuna boat fleet owned by Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd. was commissioned to patrol duty. Its yard performed repairs; its cannery was converted to an assembly plant; and its warehouse was leased to the Army.

Sugar and pineapple plantations too were affected by the war effort, because plantations loaned men and materials to the armed forces and provided housing for troops. Despite an all-out government urge to increase the production of sugar and pineapple, the number of plantation laborers steadily declined and school children were recruited to work in the fields.

Shortages were evident everywhere. Housing was desperately short. Many families crowded into a single house. Some lived in garages or in shacks made of packing boxes. Some lived in the open. Rents soared and in 1941 rent control was implemented.

Because of huge military and civilian payrolls, demand for nearly everything escalated. Severe limitations on supply occurred because most available shipping capacity was directed to military use, and price control over all commodities was implemented in 1942.

The lack of shipping raised concerns about food supply in Hawaii. Even before the War, Hawaii had become increasingly dependent on outside sources. Attempts were made to raise food on plantations during the War, but were not successful. More successful were the many individual plots in community gardens and home backyards -- called Victory Gardens -- which produced impressive quantities of produce.

Gasoline and tires were rationed, making it difficult for people to travel. Likewise, business deliveries were curtailed.

In short, business was not as usual during the War. Nor was business "as usual" after the War. America had learned a lesson about the value of military preparedness from Pearl Harbor, and as part of its international defense establishment Hawaii became the cornerstone of U.S. military might in the Pacific. Since World War II, defense spending has grown to become Hawaii's second largest industry.

EPISODE VIII QUESTIONS

1. What happened to the population of Hawaii during World War II?

2. In the narrative portion of this episode, we mention that "shortages were evident everywhere" during World War II. Explain briefly, in terms of supply and demand, how these shortages came about.

3. Below are six fictitious newspaper headlines. In each case there has been a change in supply or demand that has caused the price to change. For each headline, specify whether the change in price is due to a change in supply or a change in demand.

   a. "Orchid Crop on Big Island Ruined by High Winds -- Orchid Prices Soar"

   b. "New Source of Bat Guano Found in Nuuanu Cave -- Fertilizer Prices Fall"

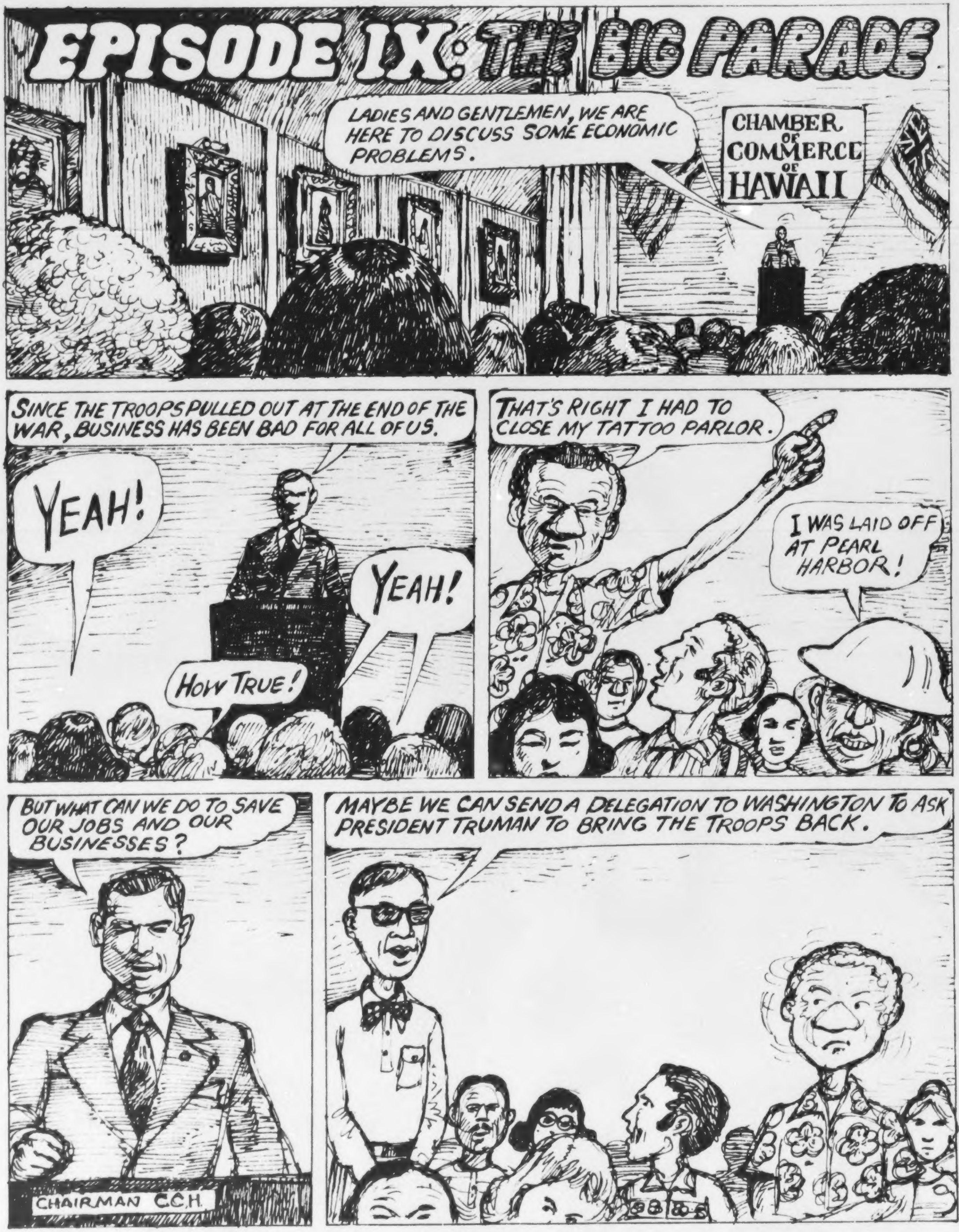
   c. "Fire Sweeps Oregon and Washington -- Lumber Prices Skyrocket"

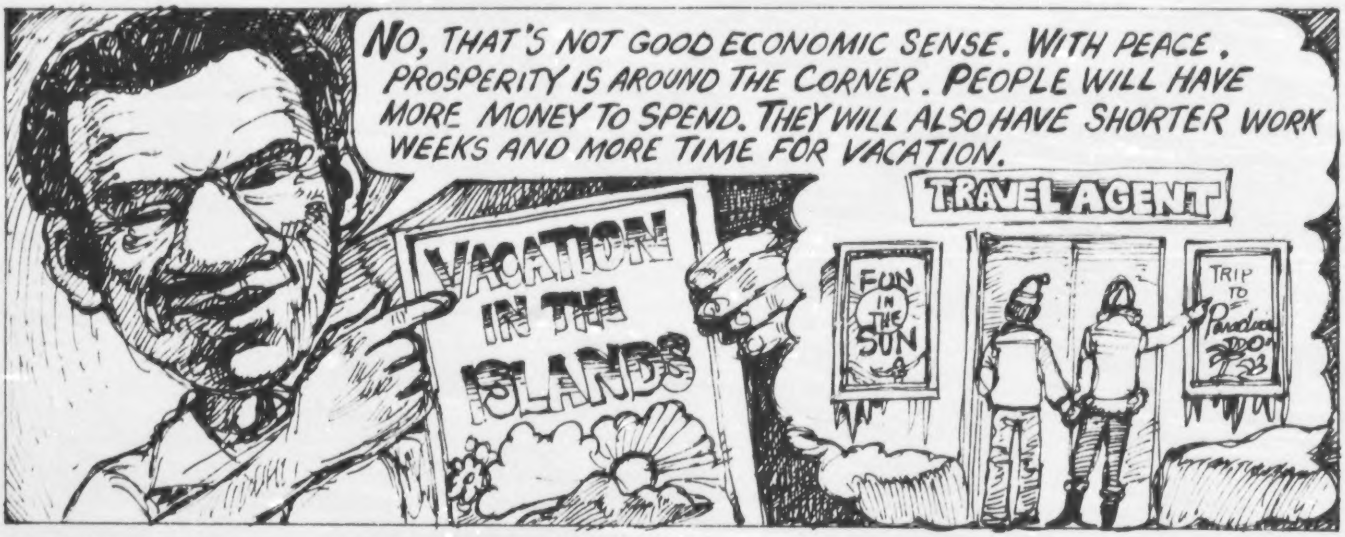
   d. "Scientists Discover Link Between Manapua and Cancer -- Manapua Prices Down"

   e. "Shipping Strike Cuts Off Hawaii -- Prices for Most Goods Go Up"

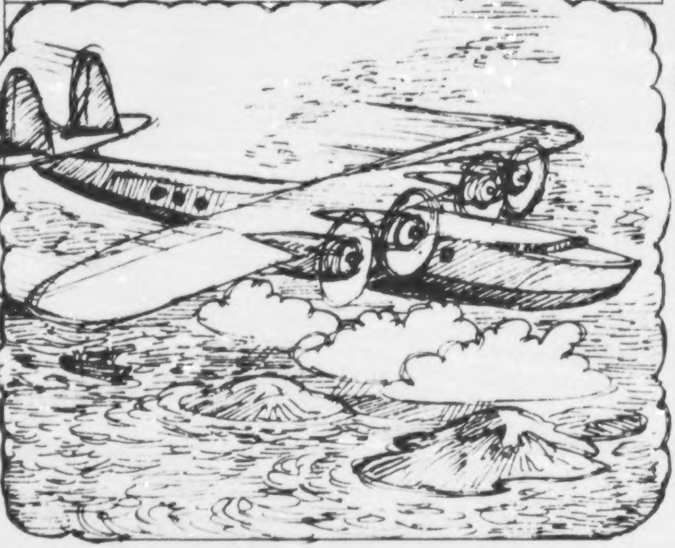
   f. "Population Boom Hits Hawaii -- Land Prices Soar"

EPISODE IX: THE BIG PARADE

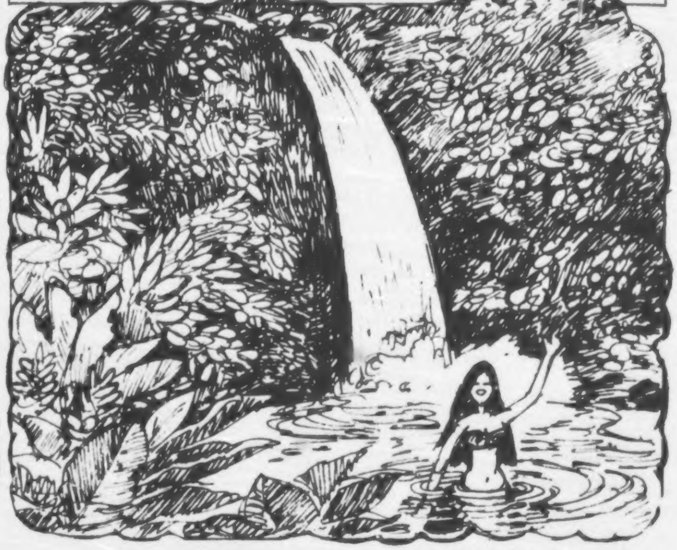

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WE ARE HERE TO DISCUSS SOME ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HAWAII
SINCE THE TROOPS PULLED OUT AT THE END OF THE WAR, BUSINESS HAS BEEN BAD FOR ALL OF US.
YEAH!
YEAH!
HOW TRUE!
THAT'S RIGHT I HAD TO CLOSE MY TATTOO PARLOR.
I WAS LAID OFF AT PEARL HARBOR!
BUT WHAT CAN WE DO TO SAVE OUR JOBS AND OUR BUSINESSES?
CHAIRMAN C.C.H.
MAYBE WE CAN SEND A DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON TO ASK PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO BRING THE TROOPS BACK.


NO, THAT'S NOT GOOD ECONOMIC SENSE. WITH PEACE, PROSPERITY IS AROUND THE CORNER. PEOPLE WILL HAVE MORE MONEY TO SPEND. THEY WILL ALSO HAVE SHORTER WORK WEEKS AND MORE TIME FOR VACATION.
VACATION IN THE ISLANDS
TRAVEL AGENT
FUN IN THE SUN
TRIP TO Paradise

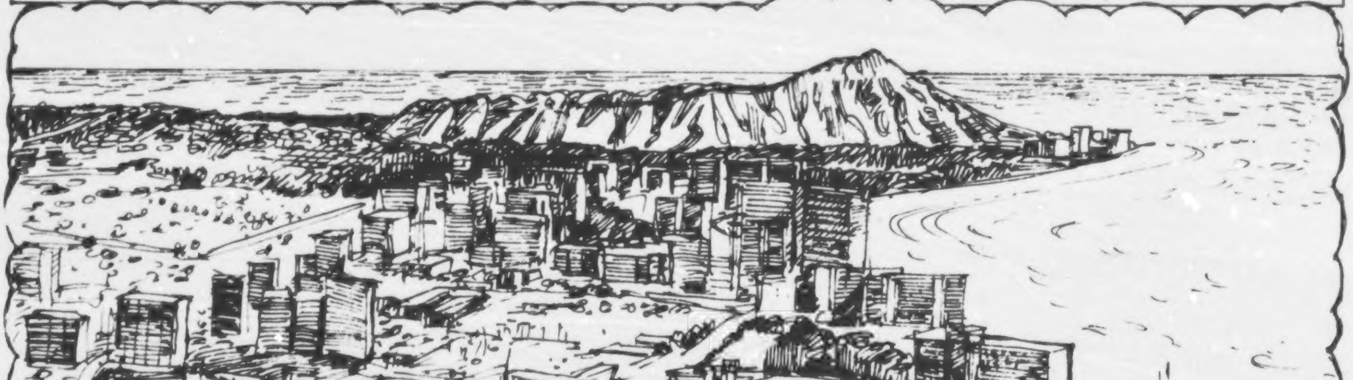
AIR TRAVEL WILL REPLACE SHIPS AND WILL BE CHEAPER AND FASTER.

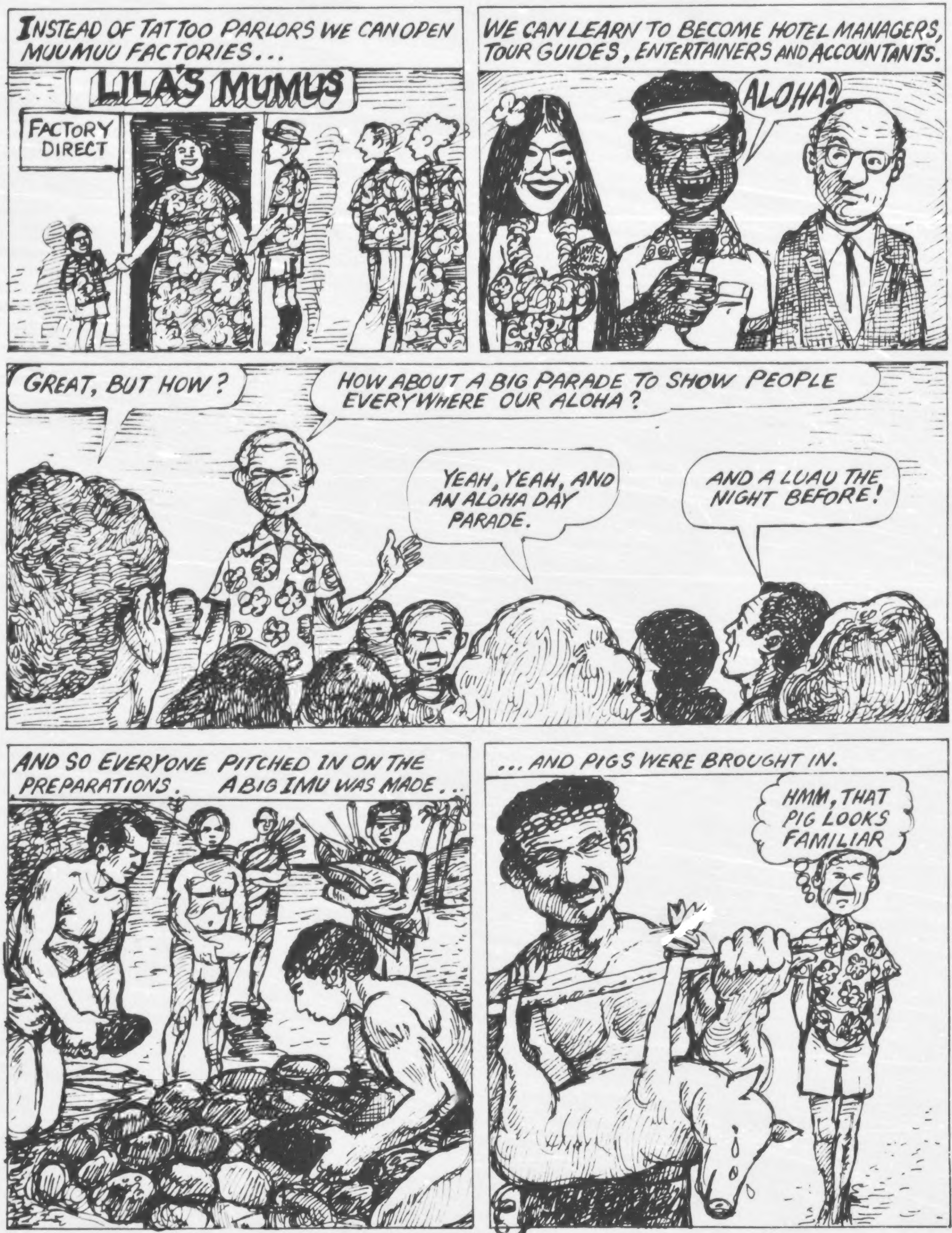


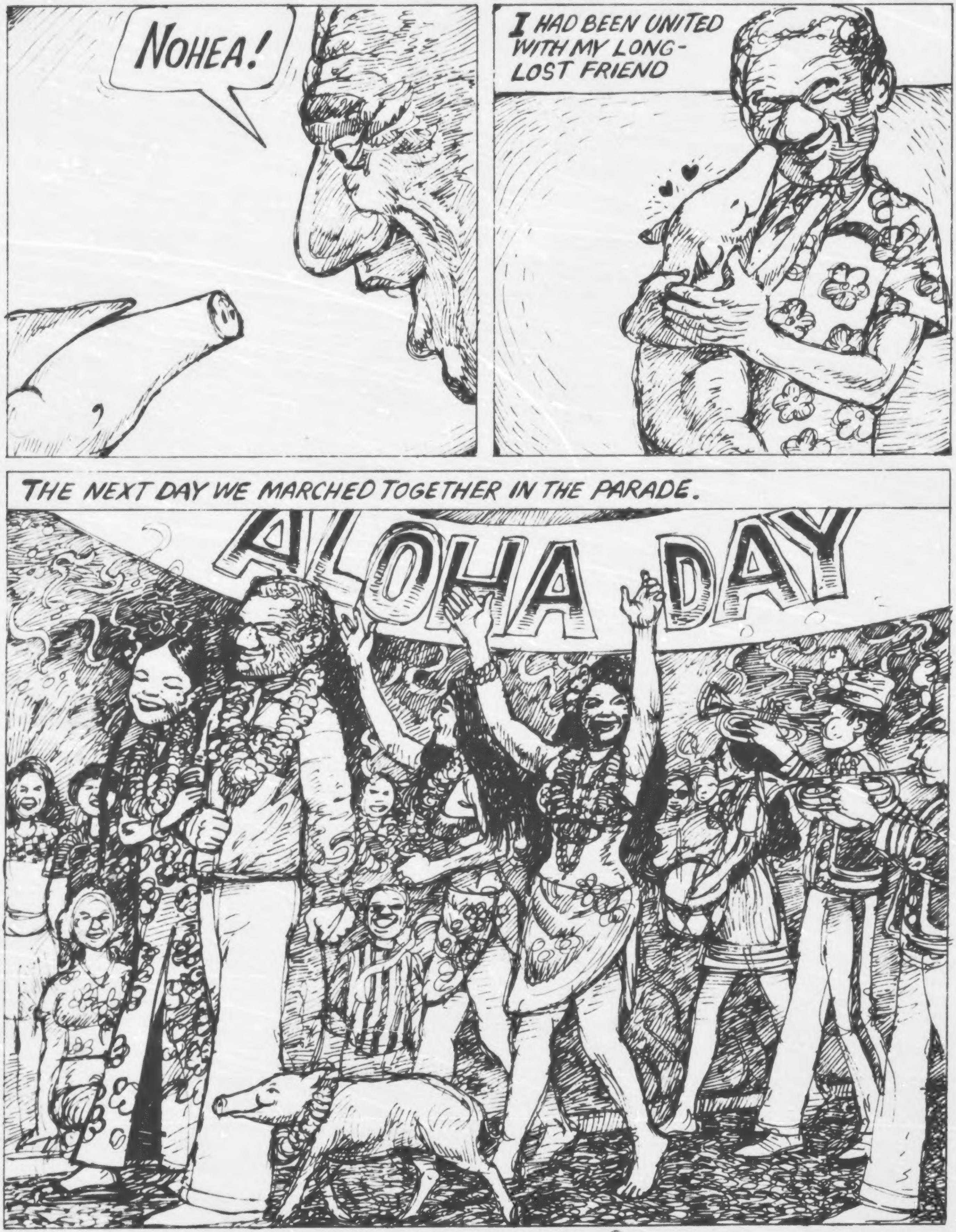
WE CAN MAKE HAWAII A VACATION PARADISE.

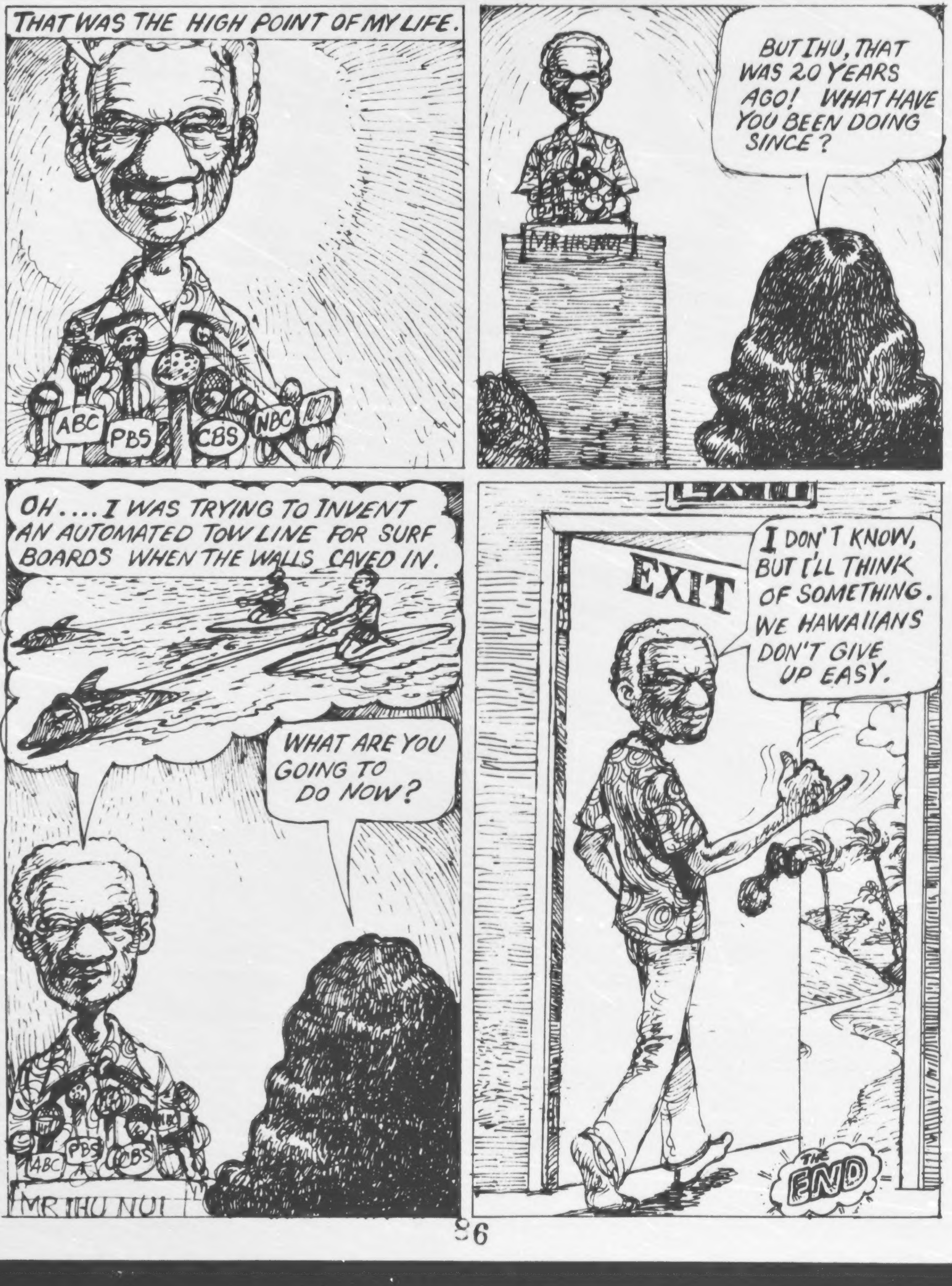


FOR PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.




INSTEAD OF TATTOO PARLORS WE CAN OPEN MUUMUU FACTORIES...
LILA'S MUMUS
FACTORY DIRECT
WE CAN LEARN TO BECOME HOTEL MANAGERS, TOUR GUIDES, ENTERTAINERS AND ACCOUNTANTS.
ALOHA!
GREAT, BUT HOW?
HOW ABOUT A BIG PARADE TO SHOW PEOPLE EVERYWHERE OUR ALOHA?
YEAH, YEAH, AND AN ALOHA DAY PARADE.
AND A LUAU THE NIGHT BEFORE!
AND SO EVERYONE PITCHED IN ON THE PREPARATIONS. A BIG IMU WAS MADE...
... AND PIGS WERE BROUGHT IN.
HMM, THAT PIG LOOKS FAMILIAR


NOHEA!
I HAD BEEN UNITED WITH MY LONG-LOST FRIEND
THE NEXT DAY WE MARCHED TOGETHER IN THE PARADE.
ALOHA DAY


THAT WAS THE HIGH POINT OF MY LIFE.
ABC
PBS
CBS
NBC
MR IHU NUI
BUT IHU, THAT WAS 20 YEARS AGO! WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING SINCE?
OH.... I WAS TRYING TO INVENT AN AUTOMATED TOW LINE FOR SURF BOARDS WHEN THE WALLS CAVED IN.
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO NOW?
ABC
PBS
CBS
NBC
MR IHU NUI
EXIT
EXIT
I DON'T KNOW, BUT I'LL THINK OF SOMETHING. WE HAWAIIANS DON'T GIVE UP EASY.
THE END

EPISODE IX

The visitor industry is presently the largest single export industry in Hawaii. That it is so reflects its remarkable growth since Hawaii gained statehood in 1959. In that year, less than 250,000 visitors came to Hawaii. Today, more than 3,000,000 visitors from all over the world annually visit these islands, spending about $1.5 billion in Hawaii. The visitor industry is five times larger than the sugar industry, and more than ten times larger than the pineapple industry.

This remarkable history of growth was made possible in part by rising consumer income, and in part by declining air fares and travel times due to the introduction and extension of jet plane service since 1959.

This does not mean that there was no visitor industry before statehood. As early as 1830, there were a few rooming houses accomodating visitors. In the 1860's, regular steamship service began between Hawaii and the U.S. mainland and already there were suggestions of the need for a first-class hotel. Since private capital was lacking, the government built the first hotel, named "The Hawaiian", in 1872 on the present site of the Armed Services YMCA in downtown Honolulu. In the next 25 years, a number of other hotels followed, among these were the Alexander Young (1903), the Halekulani (1917), and the Royal Hawaiian (1927). In 1886, over 2,000 visitors came to Hawaii -- in 1922, there were nearly 10,000.

Of course, all of these early visitors came by ship. It was not until 1936 that Pan American World Airways inaugurated its trans-Pacific air passenger service from the U.S. mainland to Hawaii. But today, nearly all visitors come to Hawaii by air. "Boat Day", which used to be a colorful and festive occasion, is gone forever.

During World War II, the visitor industry was suspended as transportation and hotels were converted to military use. It was resumed after the War; and between 1947 and statehood, Hawaii's visitor industry grew ten-fold.

It is important to note that of the over 3 million tourists who visited our State in 1975, nearly 700,000 came from the Orient. Most of these were from Japan.

EPISODE IX QUESTIONS

1. Name at least three reasons why the visitor industry began to flourish in Hawaii after World War II.

2. About how many tourists came to Hawaii last year? Of this number, how many were from the Orient (i.e. Japan, Taiwan, etc.)?

3. Do you think the first Aloha Day Parade was a good thing for the visitor industry? Can you think of any other events that are held during the year in order to help attract visitors?

4. Why do so few tourists come to Hawaii by boat nowadays?

The following question relates to the table entitled "Visitors and Visitor Expenditures: 1922-1977".

5. Between 1922 and 1934, the total number of visitors to Hawaii rose steadily for a while, then fell dramatically. When did the decline begin? How do you account for this rise and fall?

VISITORS AND VISITOR EXPENDITURES:
1922-1977

	Visitors Staying Overnight or Longer			
Year	Total	Westbound[2]	Eastbound[3]	Visitor Expenditures[1]
1922	9,676	8,493	1,183	$ 4,400,000
1923	12,021	10,699	1,322	5,500,000
1924	12,468	11,311	1,157	5,700,000
1925	15,193	13,689	1,504	7,200,000
1926	16,762	15,177	1,585	8,000,000
1927	17,451	15,693	1,758	8,200,000
1928	19,980	18,275	1,705	9,200,000
1929	22,190	20,041	2,149	10,300,000
1930	18,651	16,995	1,656	8,700,000
1931	15,780	14,332	1,448	6,900,000
1932	10,370	9,464	906	4,100,000
1933	10,111	9,345	766	3,800,000
1934	16,161	14,841	1,320	6,300,000
1935	19,933	18,030	1,903	7,900,000
1936	22,199	20,039	2,160	8,900,000
1937	21,987	19,489	2,498	9,500,000
1938	23,043	20,853	2,190	10,200,000
1939	24,390	21,737	2,653	11,000,000
1940	25,373	23,369	2,004	12,000,000
1941	31,846	30,425	1,421	16,400,000
1942-45	War Years -- visitor industry suspended.			
1946	15,000	*	*	6,300,000
1947	25,000	*	*	12,100,000
1948	36,397	*	*	18,900,000
1949	34,386	*	*	17,700,000
1950	46,593	*	*	24,200,000
1951	51,565	47,634	3,931	28,980,000
1952	60,539	54,618	5,921	32,800,000
1953	80,346	72,152	8,194	42,600,000
1954	91,289	81,388	9,901	48,900,000
1955	109,798	98,105	11,693	55,000,000
1956	133,815	114,813	19,002	65,000,000
1957	168,829	141,518	27,311	77,600,000
1958	171,588	139,984	31,604	82,700,000
1959	243,216	207,645	35,571	109,000,000
1960	296,517	250,795	45,722	131,000,000
1961	319,807	248,540	71,267	137,000,000
1962	362,145	279,625	82,520	154,000,000
1963	429,140	332,680	96,460	186,000,000
Adjusted:				
1964	563,925	460,290	103,635	205,000,000
1965	686,928	567,218	119,710	225,000,000
1966	835,456	686,886	148,570	280,000,000
1967	1,124,818	893,103	231,715	380,000,000
1968	1,314,571	1,015,844	298,727	440,000,000
1969	1,527,012	1,181,029	345,983	525,000,000

Continued on next page

Year	Total	Westbound[2]	Eastbound[3]	Visitor Expenditures[1]
1970	1,798,591	1,377,756	420,835	570,000,000
1971	1,818,944	1,430,325	388,619	645,000,000
1972	2,244,377	1,782,737	461,640	755,000,000
1973	2,630,952	2,067,861	563,091	890,000,000
1974	2,786,489	2,184,620	601,869	1,225,000,000
1975	2,829,105	2,207,417	621,688	1,270,000,000
1976	3,220,151	2,551,601	668,550	1,450,000,000
1977	*	*	*	*

[1] Excludes expenditures for trans-Pacific transportation.

[2] Arriving from North America.

[3] Arriving from Asia or Oceania.

[4] For survey nonresponse.

*Not available.

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau, *Annual Research Report* (annual), and records.

DIRECT INCOME FROM MAJOR EXPORT INDUSTRIES: 1958-1976

(In millions of dollars.)

Year	Total for four major industries	Value of sales		Defense expenditures	Visitor expenditures[1]
		Raw sugar & molasses	Fresh and processed pineapple		
1958.....	613	98.0	130.1	301.7	83
1959.....	676	122.9	128.3	316.0	109
1960.....	720	118.4	119.4	351.4	131
1961.....	771	136.5	117.5	379.9	137
1962.....	766	149.3	115.0	348.0	154
1963.....	839	181.7	123.7	347.5	186
1964.....	879	154.6	126.9	392.6	205
1965.....	948	165.7	126.7	430.2	225
1966.....	1,076	179.6	127.7	488.4	280
1967.....	1,255	180.3	133.3	561.4	380
1968.....	1,331	189.1	127.5	574.6	440
1969.....	1,480	179.0	125.4	625.9	550
1970.....	1,561	187.8	138.6	639.4	595
1971.....	1,758	202.9	141.4	708.8	705
1972.....	1,914	184.7	145.4	744.2	840
1973.....	2,226	222.2	142.4	840.9	1,020
1974.....	2,927	676.6	127.1	897.9	1,225
1975.....	2,756	366.1	136.7	982.8	1,270
1976.....	2,856	252.0	120.0	1,034.2	1,450

[1] Direct visitor expenditures in Hawaii, exclusive of transpacific transportation and expenditures of carriers and crews. Data for 1969-1973 are revisions.

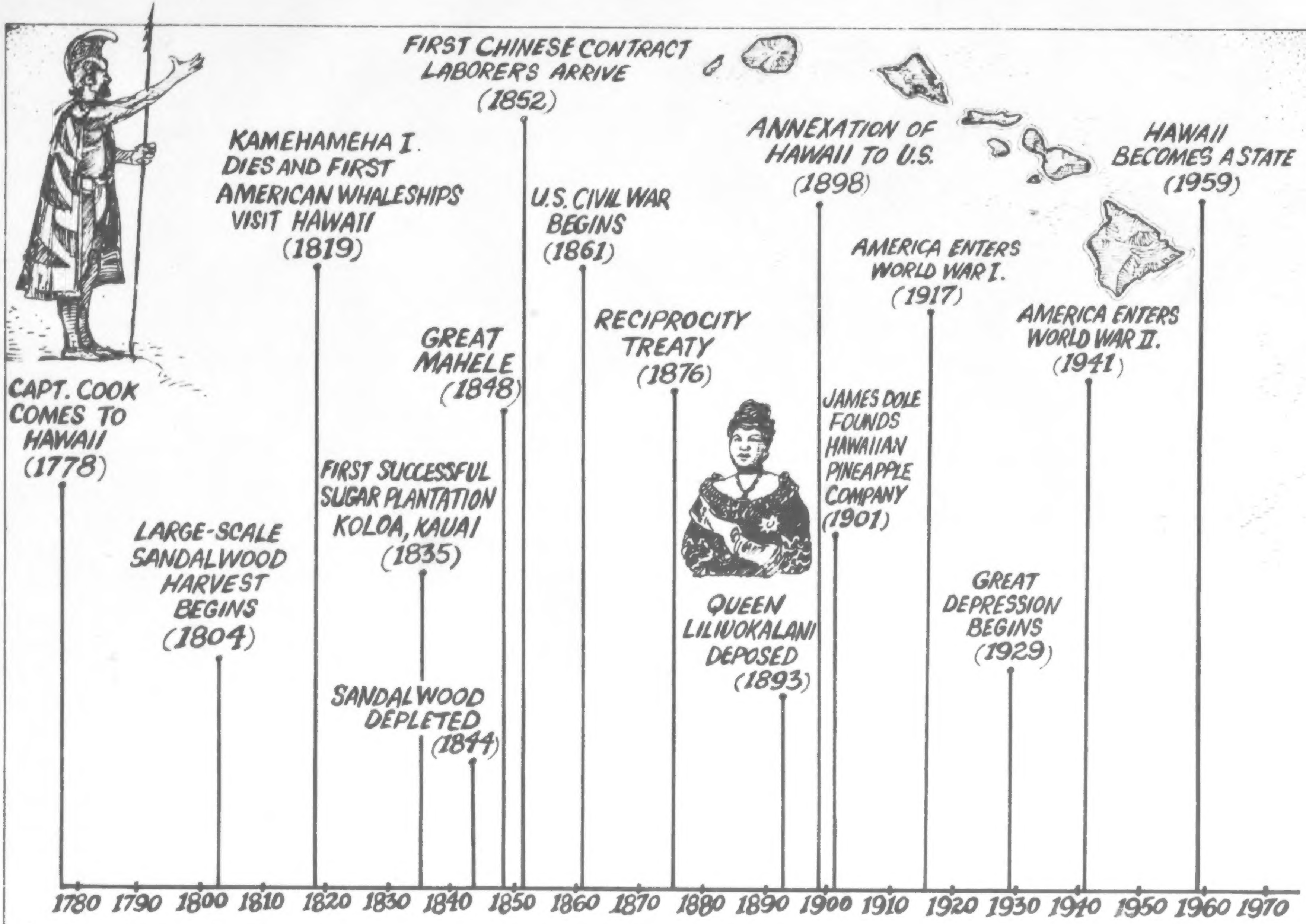
Source: Hawaii Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Statistics of Hawaiian Agriculture (annual) and records; First Hawaiian Bank, Research and Planning Division, records; dat supplied to DPED by armed forces; Hawaii Visitors Bureau, 1975 Annual Research Report, p. 1, and records.

POPULATION OF HAWAII 1778 to 1976

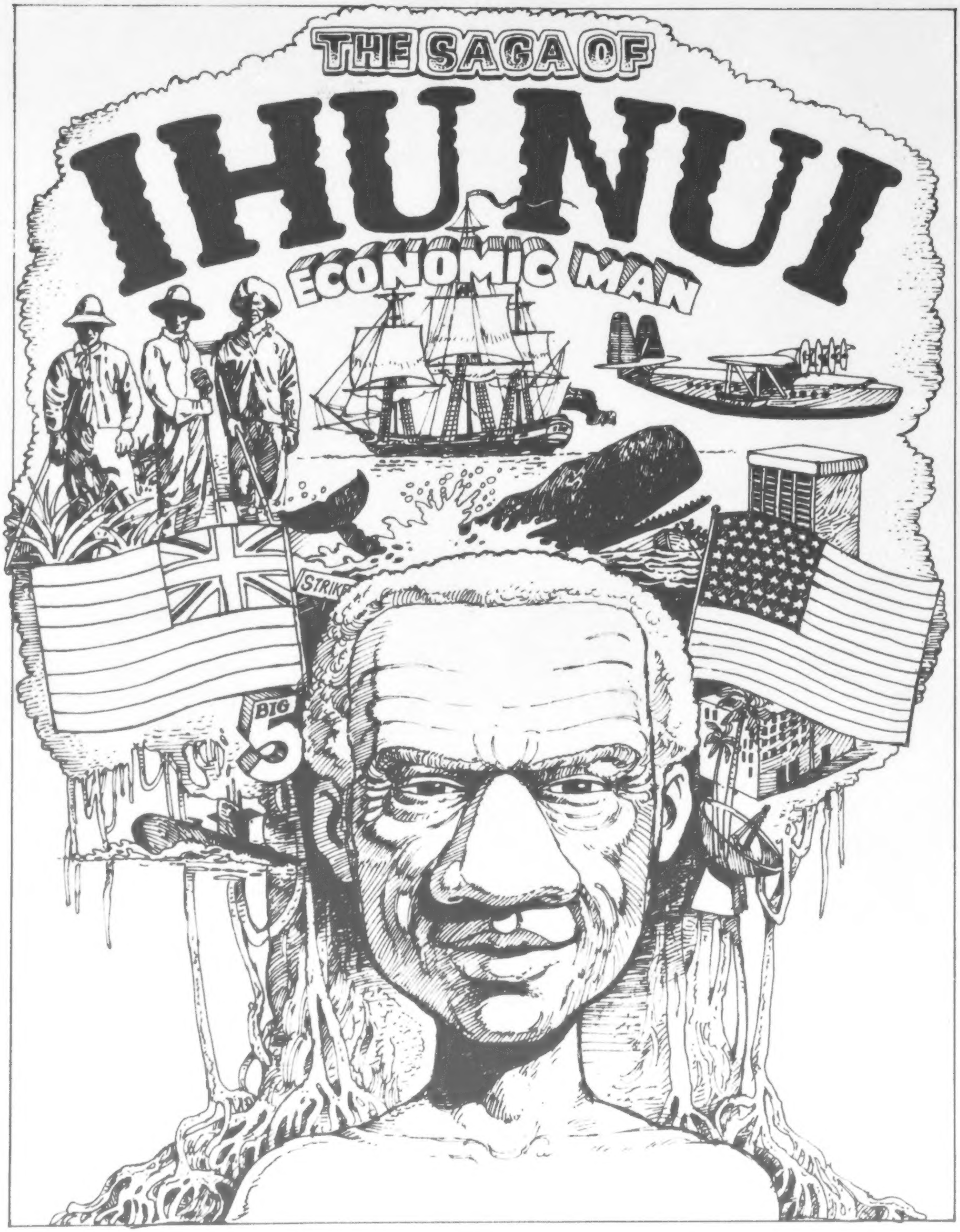
Estimate or Census Date[1]	State of Hawaii	Island of Oahu	Island of Hawaii	Island of Maui	Island of Kahoolawe	Island of Lanai	Island of Molokai	Island of Kauai	Island of Niihau
1778-1779[2]	250,000	50,000							
1823	145,000	34,000							
1831	129,814	29,745	45,700	35,062	80	1,200	6,000	10,947	1,080
1878	57,985	20,236	17,034	12,109	0	214	2,581	5,634	177
1910	191,874	81,993	55,382	28,623	2	131	1,791	23,744	208
1940	422,770	257,696	73,276	46,919	1	3,720	5,340	35,636	182
1960	632,772	500,409	61,332	35,717	0	2,115	5,023	27,922	254
1970	769,913	630,528	63,468	38,691	0	2,204	5,261	29,524	237
1976	886,600	718,400	76,600	50,000	0	2,000	5,500	34,100	

[1] Estimates for 1778-1779 and 1823, partial censuses (as supplemented by estimates) for 1831-1832 and 1835-1836, and official censuses for 1850 to 1970.

[2] Source: Hawaii Department of Planning and Economic Development , The State of Hawaii Data Book 1977 -- A Statistical Abstract.



SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS: HAWAII 1778-1978


THE SAGA OF
IHU NUI
ECONOMIC MAN
STRIKE
BIG 5

TEACHER'S GUIDE

OFFICE OF INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES/GENERAL EDUCATION BRANCH • DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE OF HAWAII • RS 78-5717 • MAY 1978

JAN 26 1981

FOREWORD

This publication was written by the authors of the book, *The Saga of Ihu Nui*, which is designed to facilitate instruction in the economic history of Hawaii at the high school level.

As indicated in the Introduction following, this guide is meant to assist teachers with ideas as well as some practical suggestions in using *The Saga of Ihu Nui* and can, therefore, be flexibly used by teachers of the course on "The Modern History of Hawai'i".

The Saga of Ihu Nui represents an interesting and highly motivating approach of teaching and learning about Hawaii. Both the book and teacher's guide are available for teachers from the Center for Economic Education located at the University of Hawaii.

Charles G Clark
CHARLES G. CLARK
Superintendent of Education

INTRODUCTION

The Saga of Ihu Nui is designed to facilitate instruction in Hawaiian economic history within the context of the 11th-12th grade social studies program. The book can be used in a variety of ways -- as a basic text or as a supplement to other materials. The Saga of Ihu Nui can be used with students of high, medium, or low ability. With fast students, you simply go through the book faster, tie in more sophisticated readings to each episode, and deal with the questions at the end of each chapter in depth. With slower students or students who cannot read well, the teacher may have to go slower, read sections of the book aloud, and go over the text step-by-step in class.

Of course, it's all up to the teacher to use this book as he/she sees fit. The Teacher's Guide will offer some hints and suggestions as well as additional information in order to save preparation time.

For additional information regarding The Saga of Ihu Nui in particular, or Hawaii's economic past in general, call or write the Center for Economic Education, University of Hawaii, Porteus Hall 540, 2424 Maile Way, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822. Phone (808) 948-7009.

The questions at the end of each chapter are mostly simple recall questions, designed to be assigned to students following their reading of each episode. Most students should be able to complete the end-of-episode questions in writing, in less than half an hour.

EPISODE I. "Hello Ihu Nui, Goodbye Nohea"

The purpose of this episode is to give students a general idea of how production and exchange took place in ancient (pre-Captain Cook) Hawaii.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode students should be able to:

1. Describe the system of land tenure in ancient Hawaii;
2. List at least 10 goods and services produced by the ancient Hawaiians;
3. Explain how goods and services were distributed among the commoners and chiefs in ancient Hawaii.

ANSWERS TO EPISODE I QUESTIONS

1. Our best guess is that approximately 250,000 Hawaiians lived in these islands when Captain Cook arrived in 1778, although some estimates go as high as 300,000.

   Well over 900,000 people live in Hawaii today. The 1976 State of Hawaii Data Book reports a state population of 846,900 as of July 1, 1974.

2. Moku were larger than ahupua'a. Around 1778, for example, Oahu was divided into six moku. Each moku was divided into half-a-dozen or a dozen ahupua'a. Alii who ruled moku were of higher status, generally, than those who ruled ahupua'a.

3. The list of things produced by the ancient Hawaiians is long and interesting. Here, we can give only a partial list, including goods mentioned in the text. These goods include:

   kapa
   taro
   canoes (many kinds)
   sweet potatoes
   dried fish
   digging sticks
   weapons (including spears, daggers, clubs)
   stone food pounders
   bananas
   yams
   fish hooks (from bone, dog teeth, wood, etc.)

fish nets (from olana and hau bark)
gourd containers
carved wooden bowls
houses
canoe sheds
stone-bladed adzes
stone lamps
feather capes and cloaks
helmets (made of woven rootlets of the 'ie'ie vine and feathers)
wigs
ornamental necklaces

For a good rundown of ancient Hawaiian products, complete with pictures, see Joseph Feher's Hawaii: A Pictorial History, published by Bishop Museum Press, pp. 35-125.

4. The commoners, or maka'ainana, did most of the work.

5. Ahupua'a ran from the mountain to sea to facilitate economic self-sufficiency. Most ahupua'a thereby had access to things of the forest, a place to grow crops, and access to the sea.

6. In return for their taxes and obedience, the commoners received justice as well as political and military leadership from the alii, and religious services from the kahuna.

   Today's taxpayers receive myriad goods and services from the government, including schools, roads, hospitals, mail service, fire and police protection, etc., etc.

7. No one really "owned" the land in ancient Hawaii. As we mentioned in the narrative section of Episode V, the chief or highest-ranking alii of each island was the acknowledged proprietor of the land. All persons, including alii, held land at his discretion and upon payment of taxes. The chieftain gave rights to hold moku and ahupua'a to lower-ranking chiefs who, in turn, distributed rights over smaller jurisdictions to those of lower rank, and ultimately down to the individual kuleanas, held by commoners. Upon the death of an alii, the land he governed reverted to the chieftan and was typically redistributed.

EPISODE II. "Ihu Nui Corners the Nail Market"

This episode gives students a general idea of the economic impact of Captain Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian islands.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode, students should be able to:

1. Describe the initial economic impact of Cook's visit to Hawaii;
2. Advance a hypothesis regarding why the Hawaiians might have thought Cook was the god Lono;
3. Describe the nature of exchange between Cook and his men and the Hawaiians.

FOR THE TEACHER

The arrival of Captain Cook and his men in the Hawaiian Islands had a profound effect on the early Hawaiians. As far as we know, this was the first time the Hawaiians had seen Europeans. From what we read in the journals of Cook and his men, it seems that many of the Hawaiians believed Cook to be an incarnation of the god Lono. Lono was the god of agriculture, fertility, and plenty.

The Makahiki season, the time for taxation, festivals, and sports, was held in honor of Lono. During the makahiki, war was kapu. It was a time of peace and joy and lasted from October through about the first week in February.

By coincidence, Cook arrived in Kealakekua Bay, on the Big Island, during the month of January, toward the end of the Makahiki. Kealakekua was the site of a heiau, built in Lono's honor. In addition, the sails on Cook's ships resembled the Makahiki banner which led the way for processions, etc., during this important season. With these facts in mind, it is not difficult to imagine that the Hawaiians, encouraged by their kahunas, really did believe that Cook was the revered Lono. Cook's regal appearance, as well as the new and interesting goods, tools, etc., displayed by the sailors, had a startling impact on the Hawaiians.

One of the most startling things that Cook and his men brought with them was iron. The Hawaiians had no metals of their own and were quite taken with the iron spikes, bands, nails and tools they saw aboard Cook's ships. Almost immediately iron became a prized item of trade. The uses to which the Hawaiians could put the iron were many, as shown in Episode II. Soon nails were a medium of exchange between the foreign sailors and the Hawaiians. Nails had become Hawaii's money.

As is the case with any kind of money, however, the more of it in circulation, the less each unit is worth. As more and more nails were put into "circulation", the less each nail was worth. At first a nail brought several pigs in return. After Cook and his men were in Hawaii for a week or so, and had given out a considerable quantity of nails, a nail didn't even get a single pig in return. It cost more and more nails to get the same amount of goods. Cook and his men -- (or anyone who had nails) had run into a problem was all face today -- inflation.

ANSWERS TO EPISODE II QUESTIONS

1. Captain Cook first came to Hawaii with two ships, the RESOLUTION and the DISCOVERY in January, 1778. The first island sighted by Cook and his men was Oahu. The first island the Europeans set foot on was Kauai -- on the morning of January 20, 1778.

2. They wanted iron not only because it was metal -- something the Hawaiians themselves did not have -- but because it could be used to make fish hooks, tools, weapons, and other useful things. You may want to point out that once a nail or other iron item got into Hawaiian hands it was confiscated by the alii, who turned the iron over to their craftsmen, who in turn worked the iron into fish hooks, etc. Commoners gained favor with the alii by giving them any iron items which they received from the haoles.

3. As the supply of nails increased each nail became less valuable, in terms of what it could command in a trade. As the Hawaiians' food stocks were depleted, the price of food, in terms of nails, increased.

4. As we mentioned earlier under FOR THE TEACHER, Cook arrived in Hawaii during the Makahiki, the season which honored Lono. In addition, the sails on Cook's ships resembled the large Makahiki banners which represented Lono.

EPISODE III. "Fur Trade and Sandalwood" or "Ihu Nui's Revenge"

The purpose of this episode is to describe the economic changes which were brought about in Hawaii as a result of sustained contact with the outside world, from 1785 - 1840.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode, students should be able to:

1. Describe some of the economic, social, and ecological changes brought about in Hawaii by sustained contact with foreigners;
2. List the two kinds of economic activities that served as the basis of the Hawaiian economy during the "transitional period", from 1785 - 1840.

FOR THE TEACHER

The main point here is that in the early 1800's, Hawaii began shifting from a closed, self-sufficient economy to a more open economy which emphasized exports of diversified agricultural products and sandalwood. The money and goods with which foreigners paid for food and sandalwood went mostly to the alii. As before, the common people did most of the work, but received few of the rewards.

ANSWERS TO EPISODE III QUESTIONS

1. Foreign ships stopped in Hawaii for fresh food, firewood, water, recreation, and ship repairs. After the discovery that sandalwood grew in these islands, foreign ships stopped to load up with this rare, fragrant wood product, which they sold or traded in China.
2. Foreign ships gave the Hawaiians seeds and taught them how to cultivate new crops in hopes that the Hawaiians would start growing fruits and vegetables that the haoles liked -- things like cabbage, onions, corn, and potatoes.
3. Sandalwood was valuable because it was in short supply throughout the world, and in high demand in places like China. It was used to make idols, boxes, carvings, medicines, and incense. The best thing about it was its fragrant aroma!
4. The sandalwood trade cost the early Hawaiians quite a lot. Labor resources used to harvest sandalwood could not be used to grow crops. Therefore, the Hawaiians had to forego a significant quantity of agricultural production during the years of sandalwood trading. In addition, many Hawaiians died as a result of working long months in the damp mountains. The benefits from sandalwood -- profits earned from the sale of the sandalwood to the foreigners -- went only to the alii.

EPISODE IV. "Ihu Nui Goes Whaling"

This episode describes how the whaling trade, which flourished in the Hawaiian Islands between the 1820's and 1860's, affected Hawaii's economic and social climate.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode, students should be able to:

1. Explain how the whaling trade affected Hawaii's economy in the 19th century;
2. Describe at least two lasting social and/or economic consequences of the whaling trade in Hawaii;
3. State the approximate dates between which the whaling trade flourished in Hawaii (1820-1860);
4. Explain the reasons behind the decline of the whaling trade following the American Civil War.

OTHER RESOURCES

For more background on the whaling trade, read the section entitled "Whales" in Gavan Daws' Shoal of Time. It's only four pages long, but gives an excellent overview of the whaling trade in Hawaii.

FOR THE TEACHER

The whaling trade, which began in about 1820 and lasted until after the American Civil War, had a profound impact on Hawaii. The large number of whaling ships that put into Hawaiian ports meant lots of money. The wages of native seamen, fees of local prostitutes, profits on the sale of supplies, commissions on the trans-shipment of oil and whale bone from Hawaii to the mainland U.S., and returns on all sorts of services from ship chartering to boarding house keeping made whaling an important industry. Diversified agriculture in particular was encouraged, as whalers sought to purchase fresh provisions to sustain them on their long voyages.

These economic benefits, however, were accompanied by significant social costs as sustained contact with foreigners contributed to the breakdown of Hawaiian culture.

The decline of the whaling trade was due primarily to the depletion of the supply of whales in the Pacific. Its demise, however, was hastened by a confederate raiding ship called SHENANDOAH which destroyed a large number of Yankee whaling ships during the Civil War.

The destruction of Ihu Nui's ship JEZEBEL is based on an actual event which occurred in 1871. Thirty-three whaling ships were trapped in ice floes north of Bering Strait in the Arctic and ground to pieces. The crew escaped in the same manner as did Ihu Nui and his shipmates.

ANSWERS TO EPISODE IV QUESTIONS

1. Aside from love of adventure, desire to see the outside world and their great voyaging tradition, most Hawaiians joined the crew of Yankee whalers for the money (wages).

2. Whaling vessels stopped in Hawaii for fresh provisions (food and fresh water) and for repairs. This gave stimulus to diversified agriculture, hardware stores, carpenters, sailmakers, etc. While in port the sailors wanted some fun and excitement, too -- thus encouraging saloons, prostitution, boarding houses, cafes, etc.

3. The main reason for the decline of the whaling trade after 1860 was the fact that whales were getting harder and harder to find -- thus necessitating longer and costlier voyages and reducing the profitability of whaling.

   Petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859 and soon became a substitute for whale oil, but the main reason for the decline in whaling lay in the shrinking supply of whales.

4. Sustained contact with foreigners encouraged many Hawaiians to abandon their old ways. Many Hawaiians, attracted by new opportunities for cash-paying jobs, moved from their villages into the growing towns of Honolulu, Lahaina, etc.

   We'll leave discussion of whether this was good or bad to you and your students. Some extra research on the part of your students may be in order.

EPISODE V. "The Great Mahele"

This episode touches briefly on the Great Mahele of 1848, which legally divided up all the land in Hawaii and ultimately gave fee simple ownership to chiefs, foreigners, and commoners.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode, students should be able to:

1. Explain what the Great Mahele was;
2. Explain why the common Hawaiians failed to benefit from the Great Mahele;
3. Discuss pros and cons of the Great Mahele.

ANSWER TO EPISODE V QUESTIONS

1. The Great Mahele of 1848 legally divided up all the land in Hawaii and gave fee simple ownership to chiefs, foreigners, and commoners.
2. Most of the land went to the chiefs. The second largest quantity of land went to the government, which had been established under the Constitution of 1840.
3. Most of the commoners sold their land to haole businessmen at very low prices.
4. Many of your students will decide that the Great Mahele was a bad thing because of the fact that the Hawaiian commoners got "ripped off". Some good did come from the Mahele, however. Haole businessmen, once they felt secure in legal ownership of land, invested more and more money in Hawaii. Without the Mahele, for example, it is doubtful that the sugar industry could have gotten off the ground.

EPISODE VI. "The Sweetest Episode"

This episode is meant to give students an overview of the kinds of problems faced by the newly-established Hawaiian sugar industry and the various measures undertaken by the industry to solve its early problems.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode, students should be able to:

1. Cite some of the problems that the early sugar growers had to overcome before the Hawaiian sugar industry became profitable;
2. Explain how the sugar industry solved the problem of labor shortages during the nineteenth century;
3. Cite at least two or three historical events that had special significance for the Hawaiian sugar industry in the 19th century.

ANSWERS TO EPISODE VI QUESTIONS

1. Problems faced by the early sugar growers included labor scarcity, high U.S. duties on Hawaiian sugar, and a shortage of financial capital. Finding suitable land was an early problem too. The Great Mahele, in 1848, helped the fledging sugar industry by allowing for private ownership of land.
2. Countries from which labor was recruited to work in the Hawaiian sugar industry included China, Japan, Portugal, the Philippines, and Spain.
3. The American Civil War helped the Hawaiian sugar industry. Northern blockades of southern ports cut off the supply of Louisiana sugar and led to spectacular increases in sugar prices. These high prices provided an incentive to the Hawaiian sugar growers.
4. The Reciprocity Treaty (1876) allowed Hawaiian sugar to be imported into the U.S. duty free -- a big help!
5. The production year in which Hawaii's total sugar production went above 1 million tons for the first time was 1930-1931.
6. 1966 (1,234,121)
   1968 (1,232,182)
   1971 (1,229,976)

7. The three years, since 1935, in which cane production was lowest are:
    1946 (680,073)
    1958 (764,953)
    1945 (821,216)

    Part of the decline in 1946 was due to a 79-day strike by workers on 33 sugar plantations. The dip in production in 1958 was due to a four-month-long sugar strikes.

8. The number of acres in Hawaii allocated to the growing of sugar cane has decreased slightly since 1969.

EPISODE VII. "Pineapple"

This episode introduces students to the problems faced by the entrepreneurs who established Hawaii's pineapple industry and shows how those problems were overcome.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode, students should be able to:

1. Describe the kinds of problems which the pineapple industry had to overcome in order to become a profitable industry;
2. Explain how the pineapple industry solved its early problems and became a profitable industry;
3. Cite at least one factor in the recent decline of the pineapple industry.

ANSWERS TO EPISODE VII QUESTIONS

1. Problems faced by the pineapple industry in its early years included a high duty on imports of Hawaiian pineapple into the U.S., a shortage of financial capital, technical problems associated with canning, and consumer acceptance of pineapple on the mainland U.S.
2. The problem of the high duty was overcome by Annexation -- something the early pineapple growers fought hard for. Financial capital was raised by Dole and others who made long trips to the mainland, selling the potential of the Hawaiian pineapple industry to prospective investors. Canning problems were worked out by imaginative engineers -- one of whom provided the pineapple industry with huge increases in productivity with his invention of the Ginaca machine (that's right, his name was Ginaca!) Consumer acceptance of pineapple was encouraged by extensive advertising.
3. The Ginaca machine greatly increased output per man hour in peeling and canning, thus lowering costs (and increasing wages).
4. Annexation was important because it put Hawaii "inside" the U.S. -- and inside the U.S. tariff structure. After annexation Hawaiian pineapple entered the U.S. duty-free.
5. Canned pineapple's competitors include: peaches, pears, and apricots -- canned fruits of all kinds. Fresh pineapple now competes with every fresh fruit you can name.

6. Since 1935, the greatest quantity of pineapple and pineapple juice was produced in 1955-1956.

7. Total pineapple fruit and juice production in Hawaii has declined significantly over the past ten years. This is due largely to the fact that pineapple is more expensive to grow in Hawaii than overseas. More and more pineapple is being grown abroad by companies such as Dole and Del Monte.

EPISODE VIII: "World War II"

This episode gives students an idea of the kinds of economic changes that took place in Hawaii during the war years.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode, students should be able to:

1. Describe some of the changes that occurred in Hawaii during World War II;
2. Describe how changes in supply and demand can affect prices.

ANSWERS TO EPISODE VIII QUESTIONS

1. Hawaii's population doubled during World War II.
2. Shortages came about as demand for goods and services increased faster than supply.
3. a. supply of orchids falls
   b. supply of fertilizer increases
   c supply of lumber falls
   d. demand for manapua falls
   e. supply of goods falls
   f. demand for land goes up

EPISODE IX

Introduces students to the factors which led to the successful establishment of the visitor industry in Hawaii.

OBJECTIVES

After reading this episode, students should be able to:

1. Cite at least three reasons for the success of Hawaii's visitor industry since World War II;

2. Specify tourism as Hawaii's largest industry.

ANSWERS TO EPISODE IX QUESTIONS

1. Reasons why the visitor industry began to flourish after World War II include:

   - lower air fares from the mainland
   - shorter travel times to Hawaii
   - rising consumer incomes on the U.S. mainland (and Japan)
   - more vacation time for U.S. (and Japanese) workers, and
   - effective promotion of the Hawaii visitor industry on the U.S. mainland and elsewhere.

2. Last year (1976) approximately 3.2 million tourists came to Hawaii. Approximately 21% of these (670,000) were from the Orient.

3. The first Aloha Day Parade -- during Aloha Week -- certainly helped stimulate the visitor industry. Other annual events that help attract visitors include the Hula Bowl (on national TV, no less), Lei Day, various University of Hawaii sporting events (when South Carolina played U.H. in 1977, more than 8,000 South Carolinians were in the stands), Kamehameha Day, etc. Some of these events have been a part of Hawaii for a long time and were not originally planned to attract visitors. Nevertheless, they now serve to help "sell" Hawaii to visitors.

4. Fewer tourists come to Hawaii by ship nowadays because of high prices and longer travel times than those for air travel. Due to declining numbers of patrons, most shipping companies have discontinued passenger service to Hawaii.

5. The rise and decline in the number of visitors was due to the affluence of the 1920's followed by the Great Depression which began during the fall of 1929. After 1929 arrivals fell dramatically. It is interesting to note, however, that visitor arrivals began to increase relatively early -- in 1934.